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**LONGMANS'
GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES
FOR INDIA**

504

BOOK I.

**The World in Outline
with
Fuller Treatment of India**

*A NEW EDITION
REVISED AND ENLARGED.*

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
8 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
33 BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA
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BOOK I.

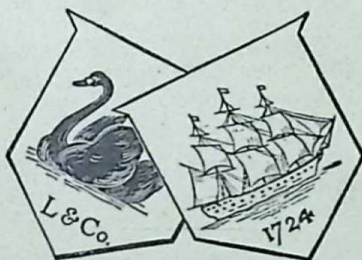
THE FIRST BOOK

OF

GEOGRAPHY

504

WITH 12 ILLUSTRATIONS AND 42 MAPS



REVISED EDITION

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

8 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

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1912

PREFACE

THIS little book is intended as a text-book of Geography for Middle Schools in India. It is planned to give a student who has used it a thorough knowledge of elementary physical geography ; of the general geography of India and the other countries of Asia ; of Europe and its principal countries ; and of the other continents of the world. It will also give him as much knowledge of mathematical geography as he can be expected at this stage to comprehend and remember. In treatment, the physical features of the country under study have first been insisted on, and the political and industrial features which so largely depend upon the physical features have followed. For use with this book Philips' Indian Model Atlas has been specially prepared. It contains photo-relief maps and political maps of various parts of India, and the other countries of the world.

PREFACE TO 1912 EDITION

THIS Edition has been revised in accordance with the Census Returns of 1911. The re-distribution of the provinces of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, as well as the new province of Bihar and Orissa, have been shown and the maps have been corrected.

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LONGMANS' GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES FOR INDIA

BOOK I

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTORY

1. What is it that rises every morning and is red and hot and glowing? It is the **Sun**, which is an intensely hot body. When the sun's rays fall upon your hands or face can you not feel the warmth?

2. When the sun sets at night, and his light no longer illumines the sky, then we see thousands of other little suns in the sky. These are the **Stars**. During the day, while the sun is in the sky, his light is so bright that the feebler lights of the stars cannot be seen.

3. The little night-twinkling stars are also suns. The reason why our sun is so much brighter and hotter than they is that he is so much nearer to us than they are.

Besides the stars that we can see in the sky, there are millions of stars too far away for us to see. Many that we cannot see with the naked eye, we can see by means of a telescope.

4. Perhaps you know that planets revolve round the sun. The earth is a planet, and there are no less than seven other planets that revolve round our sun.

5. Now you will ask, But what is the **Moon**? The moon is a body that revolves round our earth. So, while the earth steadily goes round the sun each year, each month the moon circles round the earth.

The reason why the moon looks so much larger than the planets is that she is so much nearer to us than they are.

Questions

1. Which bodies go round the sun? Which body circles round the earth? Is the sun the only star in the sky? What are the stars? Which star is the nearest to us?

2. If the moon goes round the earth every month, how many times in a year does it go round the earth? How many months are there in a year?

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

6. **What is the Earth?**—The earth is one of the heavenly bodies that revolve round the sun. It is nearly, but not quite, round.

At one time the earth was white hot, just as the sun is now, but it cooled until its surface was cool enough for people to live upon it, and it is all the while becoming cooler.

When a bright red cinder falls out of a fire, it cools first upon the outside, which becomes dark. But if we break it, we find that it is red and glowing in the middle. In the same way the outside of our earth has cooled, but inside it is still hot and glowing.

The distance round the earth, its **circumference**, is about 25,000 miles. Its distance through, or **diameter**, is about 7,926 miles, and the **area of its surface** about 197,000,000 square miles.

7. The surface, or outside, of the earth is made up of **Land and Water**. In some places the land is high, in other places it is low; sometimes it is rugged and broken, sometimes quite flat. The bottom of the sea is, also, just as uneven as the dry land.

8. About three quarters of the earth's surface is water; the other quarter is the dry land upon which we live.

The apple is a fruit that grows in temperate regions, and when it is picked from the tree its skin is quite smooth and green. This picture shows us an apple that has been baked and then allowed to grow cool. You will notice how its skin has become wrinkled and shrunken. In the same way the earth has cooled and its surface has become wrinkled and uneven.



A BAKED APPLE: TO SHOW HOW THE SKIN WRINKLES WHEN COOLED

9. **Motions of the Earth.**—If we look towards the East early in the morning, just as it becomes light, we see the sun appear like a red ball. If we watch him, we shall see him rise higher and higher in the sky until noon—that is, 12 o'clock. From noon he begins to fall until the evening, when he sinks out of sight. The next morning he appears again in the East.

10. But it is not the sun that has been moving. It is the earth, which turns quite round upon its axis once in twenty-four hours. When the sun is in sight we say it is Day.

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When the earth has turned round so as to hide the sun from us, we say it is **Night**.

The **Axis** is the imaginary line upon which the earth turns. The ends of the axis are the **Poles**. The North Pole is one end, the South Pole the other.

11. A Day.—Though we speak of the time when it is light as daytime, and when it is dark as night, together they make a **Day**. The time that the earth takes to turn round once we divide into **twenty-four** equal parts, and call each an **Hour**.

We also divide an hour into sixty equal parts, called **Minutes**, and each minute into sixty equal parts called **Seconds**. The second is the smallest unit of time.

12. Not only does the earth turn round once every twenty-four hours; but while turning and turning it is travelling a great journey round the sun. This journey takes the earth $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, which we call a **Year**.

13. Hence we see that the earth has two movements, both of which are going on at the same time. It is turning round and round upon its axis, and at the same time it is moving onwards on its great journey round the sun. These two movements are called :

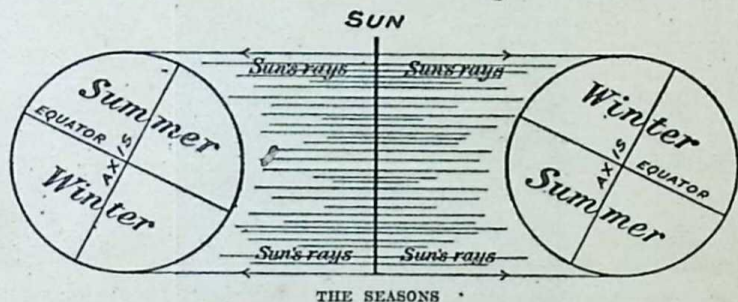
1. The **Daily**, or **Diurnal** motion.
2. The **Yearly**, or **Annual** motion.

It will be remembered that the moon is always travelling round the earth. So that, as the earth travels round the sun, the moon travels round also.

THE SEASONS

14. When the earth has completed its journey round the sun, we say that it has *completed its orbit*. The **orbit** is the path of the earth round the sun. It is not a circle, but is oval in shape. Now the earth's axis is not perpendicular to the *plane of its orbit* (not upright), but leans

towards it, and always points in the same direction. So this means that, at one time on its journey round the sun, the **North** pole points towards the sun. But when the earth has travelled to the other side of its orbit, it is the **South** pole that is nearer the sun. So we see that for one half of the year the northern half of the world gets more light and heat than the southern half; and during the other half of the year the southern half gets more than the northern half. When the northern half is getting most of the sun it is having its warm season, and the southern half is having its cold season; when the southern half gets most of the sun



it is having its warm season, and the northern half is having its cold season. So we see that while the northern half is having its summer, the southern half is having its winter.

LENGTH OF DAY AND NIGHT

15. When the northern half of the earth points towards the sun, then its days are long and its nights are short. When the southern half points towards the sun, then its days are long and its nights are short.

Days are longer in summer, shorter in winter.

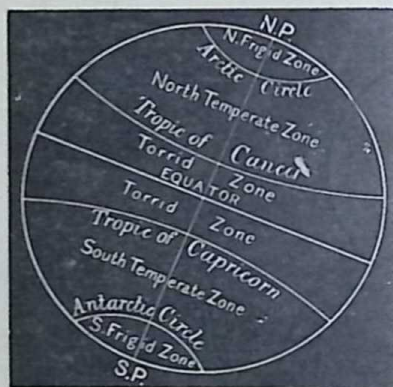
THE ZONES

16. When the sun is at its highest in the heavens, then the light and heat that it throws on the earth are most powerful.

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17. We can see then that the regions near the equator, where the mid-day sun is *always very high*, are the hottest ; those near the North and South Poles, where the sun is *never very high*, are the coldest ; while between these lie regions that are neither very hot nor very cold. These broad divisions are called **Zones** and they are five in number. Their boundary lines are determined by the sun's mid-day altitude.

The **Torrid Zone**, the hottest part of the world, is a belt round the middle of the earth, north and south of the equator. The



THE ZONES

line called the **Tropic of Cancer** to the north of the equator and that called the **Tropic of Capricorn** to the south of the equator are its limits. (See fig.) The **North and South Frigid Zones** lie in the north and south polar regions. The **North and South Temperate Zones** lie between these two extremes.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

18. The Latitude and Longitude of a place mark its position on the surface of the earth. The earth, as you know, is round. Therefore, lines that are supposed to be drawn round it are circles. There are two sets of these

circles : one set is parallel with the equator, the other set crosses the equator at right angles to it.

If you look at the diagram, you will see that the circles round the world drawn parallel to the equator become smaller and smaller until they become points at the poles. These are the **Lines, or Parallels of Latitude**.

Those circles that cross the equator, on the other hand, all pass round the earth *through the poles*. They are, therefore, all the same length. These lines are called the **Lines of Longitude**.



LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

The Lines of Latitude and Longitude all have numbers. So, to describe the position of a place on the surface of the world, you say which is the nearest line of Latitude to it, and which is the nearest line of Longitude to it.

The distance from the equator to either of the poles is one fourth of a circle, hence the Parallels of Latitude are numbered from 0° (the Equator) to 90° North and South. The North Pole is 90° North Latitude. The South Pole is 90° South Latitude. The lines of longitude are numbered from the one that passes through Greenwich in England, which is 0° , and there are 180° both east and west of it

Example : Calcutta is Lat. $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N., Long. $88\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E.

Questions

1. What is the shape of the earth ? What is the shape of its orbit round the sun ? How many times does the earth go round the sun in a year ? What causes the sun sometimes to be in the sky over our heads, and sometimes out of sight ?

2. Is the northern half of the earth always the same distance from the sun as the southern half ? When is it summer in the northern hemisphere ? When is it summer in the southern hemisphere ? Is there any change of seasons on the equator ? Are the days and nights the same length on the equator ? Which are parallel to the equator, the lines of latitude or longitude ? What is the latitude and longitude of Bombay ? of Karachi ?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

SURFACE OF THE EARTH

The Earth's Crust.—(1) The earth's crust is the outside part that has cooled and hardened. It is composed of rocks.

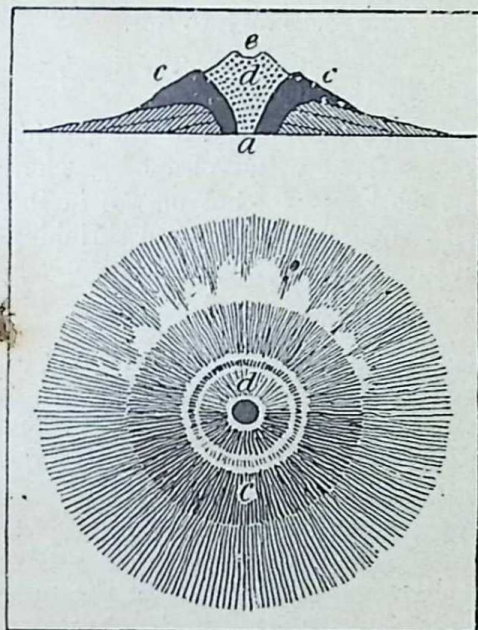
The word **rock** means all kinds of stone, whether hard or soft. Thus clay and sand, which are quite soft, are spoken of as rocks by the geologist.

(2) Have you ever watched a stream ? Have you ever seen, in flood time, how yellow it is ? This is because the water is full of particles of mud and sand. The water has chafed these away from the hill side as it ran downwards. Can you imagine this process going on for thousands of years—the stream always running and chafing tiny fragments from the rocks ?

(3) Have you ever put a lump of wet earth into the sun to dry ? If you did, it would very soon crack, and a blow would make it crumble into powder. Even wind blowing on it would cause it to crumble. Imagine the water wetting the soft rocks and the sun drying them again, and this for thousands of years.

(4) Can you understand now how the sides of mountains crumble, and how the soil is carried down into the valleys? It is this soil which enables plants to grow. If you dug down under the soil of your playground deep enough, you would dig through the layer of soft soil and come to hard rock.

(5) Some rocks, as you know, are hard and some are soft. The soft rocks crumble much more quickly than the hard



e, the crater
a and *d*, the active part
c, *c*, matter thrown up
 and cooled

d, the crater
c, matter thrown up and
 cooled

A VOLCANO

ones. The mountains that stand up from the earth's surface now are made of the harder kinds of rock.

(6) In cold climates frost helps to break up the earth also. When water freezes and turns into ice, it expands: that is to say it takes up more space. If a piece of soft rock is soaked with water, and cold turns the water to ice, the ice takes up more room and bursts the rock.

(7) **Internal Heat of the Earth.** (1) **Volcanoes.**—It has already been explained that the interior of the earth is intensely hot. Volcanoes are reservoirs of molten matter. When water finds its way to these heated masses, a great quantity of steam is generated and it forces its way up the pipe, *a*, carrying volcanic dust and ashes high into the air. A stream of molten rock (called lava when it becomes solid, *c*) also flows down the sides. This, as you see, also helps the process of breaking the rocks up into soil.

When the volcano is not in eruption the hole is closed, and a basin is formed. This is called a crater.

(2) **Earthquakes.**—These are movements of the earth's crust. They are closely connected with volcanoes. They are caused by the violent motion of the hot masses in the interior of the earth, or through the cooling and shrinking of the earth, and consequent cracking of its crust.

Exercise

Write what you know about the cracking up of the rocks into soil, and how the soil is distributed.

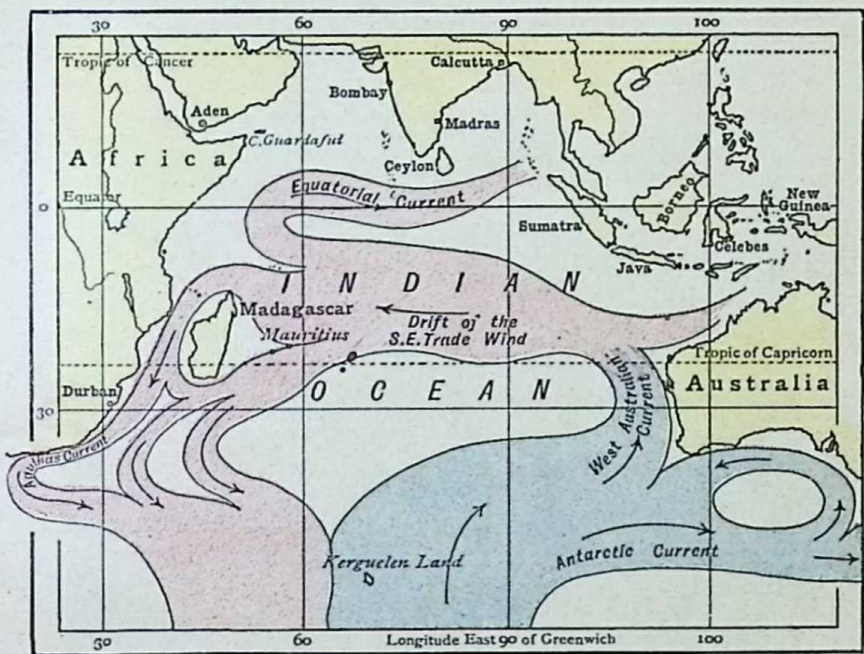
SEA WATER :

WAVES, TIDES AND CURRENTS

1. Sea water has a salt taste. This is due to the substances known as **salts** that are dissolved in it. As water dissolves sugar, so it dissolves salt. Some oceans are saltier than others.

2. **Movements of the Ocean.** (1) **Currents and Waves.**—If you blow on a pan of water persistently enough, you will cause a current in the water. Can you imagine the persistent winds blowing on the surface of the sea? What currents they must cause! The wind blowing on the water also causes waves.

You know that if you heat water it expands. Which is the hottest part of the earth's surface? Surely the equator is. There the sea water gets hotter than in colder parts, and it expands. So there is a flow of water from the hotter parts to the colder parts of the sea. This sets the surface



INDIAN OCEAN CURRENTS

of the sea in motion, the winds cause the surface of the sea to move too, and so a number of currents are caused.

(2) **The Tides.**—But there are stronger movements of the sea than any caused by the wind or heat and cold, and these are caused by a quite different force. They are the **Tides**, and the force that drags them is exerted by the moon.

The tides change four times a day. For six hours they flow in one direction, then they change about and flow for

six hours in the opposite direction. Thus on the beach you will see the sea creep higher for six hours, and then go back for the next six hours. One tide is called the **flood** tide, and the other the **ebb** tide.

Of course, in narrow straits and enclosed seas, the tides are often irregular, but in all the large oceans the tides ebb and flow for six hours each.

THE AIR

1. The air we breathe is constantly moving, just as the sea is. The currents of air are called winds, and they are caused by the heat of the sun. As the sun heats the earth, so the warm air rises and makes room for more cool air to take its place. Now some parts of the earth's surface are hotter than others ; especially is it hot near the equator. The air near the equator therefore expands and rises. Cooler air comes in to take its place, and in this way an air current is formed which we call a wind. The winds that blow steadily over the sea on both sides of the equator all the year round are called **Trade winds**.

2. **Monsoons**.—These blow from one direction at one period of the year, from another direction at another period. They are caused by the heating of large tracts of land in the hot months, and the cooling of the same tracts in the cool months of the year. When the hot air is rising from the land in the hot months the wind blows from the sea, thus causing the **South-West Monsoon** ; in the cool months it blows from the land, thus causing the **North-East Monsoon**.

CLIMATE

1. By the **climate** of a place we mean the effect that its air and general conditions have upon man. If man thrives there the climate is good, if he is ill the climate is a bad one.

2. **Climate**.—The climate of a place depends upon several things.

(1) First of all there is the **position** of the place upon the earth's surface. If it is near the equator the climate is hot. If it is in a northern or southern latitude the climate is cooler according to how far north or south it is.

(2) Secondly, the height above sea-level of a place affects its climate. The higher up a mountain you go the cooler it is.

(3) **Distance from the sea.**—The sea varies in temperature



MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY

less than the land, so places near the sea are more equable in temperature than places inland.

(4) **Nature of the prevalent winds.**—Warm winds, like the south-west monsoon, carry moisture and warmth to the land they blow upon.

(5) **The nature of the ocean currents flowing near the land,** whether they are hot or cold currents.

(6) **The direction of the mountain ranges.**—Mountain ranges may keep off cold winds from a place, or they may

keep off the warm southerly winds. This affects the climate of the place.

THE LAND

1. **Its Formation.**—If we could go up in a balloon and look down upon the earth, we should see that it is not flat like a sheet of paper, but that its surface is very uneven.

2. Parts of the land rise high above the level of the sea ; these are the **Hills** and **Mountains**.



A PLAIN

3. Some of the mountains are much higher than others. The tops of the highest ones are several miles above the level of the sea. Some are covered with snow and ice ; some are bare, rugged rocks ; while others are rounded and covered with forests. **Hills** are high lands, but not high enough to deserve the name of mountains.

4. The low lands that lie between mountains and hills are called **Valleys**.

5. The flat lands are called **Plains**.

6. It is in the valleys and on the plains that the soil lies deepest, so these are the best lands for cultivation.

CLOUDS

1. **Evaporation.**—If we watch a kettle boiling, we see the steam coming out of the spout and rising in the air as a small white cloud. If we place a glass so that the steam goes into it, we see that the inside of the glass is



quickly covered with small drops of water. These drops are part of the water that was inside the kettle. The heat of the fire turned the water into **Vapour**. This is called **Evaporation**.

As the steam comes out of the spout it is invisible. But as soon as the vapour mixes with the cool air it becomes moist and visible.

2. **Condensation.**—When the hot vapour touched the cold glass it was quickly turned into water again, and was



CLOUDS STRIKING THE HILLS AND FALLING AS RAIN

deposited upon the glass in the form of small drops. This process of turning vapour into water is **Condensation**.

3. Now these two great changes in the state of water are always going on upon a vast scale all over the surface of the earth. The heat of the sun is for ever turning large quantities of water into vapour. This is especially the case over the oceans in the hottest parts of the earth.

4. The vapour rises because it is lighter than the air that lies near the earth's surface. At first it cannot be seen, but as it rises it meets with colder air, and is condensed, and we see it in the form of **Clouds**.

5. The clouds are driven about by the winds, and as more and more vapour is drawn up from the sea they become too full, and then they fall back into the sea or on the land as **Rain**.

6. Other clouds are blown over the land, until they strike the cold mountains and hills. Then they become rapidly condensed, and rain falls upon the mountain slopes.

Questions

1. What causes air currents? Does heat also cause water currents? What do you know about the tides?

2. Describe the process of evaporation. Does this cause rain? What is meant by the word climate? Why is Kabul a colder place than Madras? How do mountains sometimes affect the climate of a place?

RIVERS AND LAKES

Rivers.—1. The rain falls upon the hills and plains. Some of it soaks into the ground of the hill side and reaches clay and rock that it cannot soak through. Then it breaks a way out through the side of the hill, and the water bubbles forth as a **Spring**.

2. The water from the spring runs down the hill side, tumbling over the rocks and stones. It is now a **Rill** or **Brook**.

3. Soon it is joined by other rills, and so becomes wider and deeper. By the time it reaches the valley it has become a broad **Stream**, and as it reaches flatter country it flows more slowly. Other streams join it and add their water to

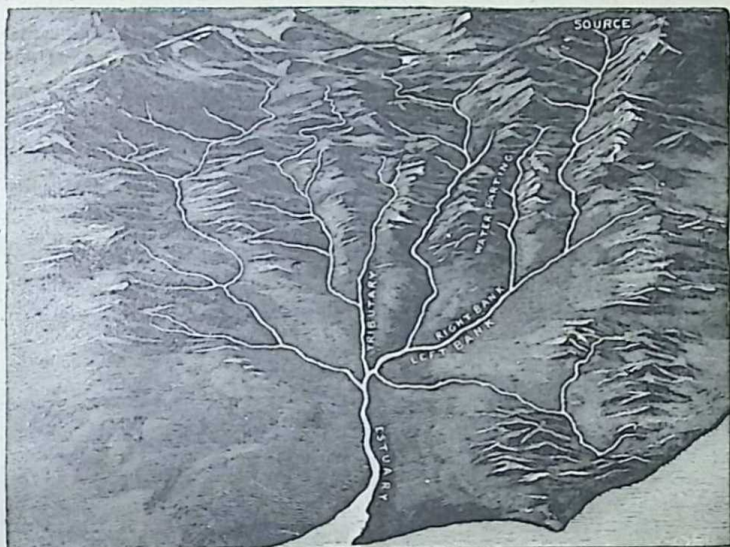


SECTION OF A HILLSIDE : TO SHOW HOW SPRINGS AND RILLS ARE CAUSED

it until in time it becomes a **River**, and flows onward until it reaches the sea. As it nears the sea it opens into a wide mouth in which the tide ebbs and flows ; this wide mouth is called an **Estuary**.

4. Rivers carry a great deal of mud and matter to the sea. While they move quickly the water holds the particles of mud, but when the sea is reached, and the flow of the river is checked, the matter sinks to the bottom. This often causes a **Bar** to form.

5. When the matter laid down at the mouth of a river rises above the surface it forms a **Delta**. As it spreads it



THE BASIN OF A RIVER

often causes the river to divide into several channels. (See p. 20.)

6. **Interchange of Water.**—There are thousands and thousands of rivers emptying their waters into the sea. But the sea does not grow any bigger, for as fast as the water is poured into the sea the sun draws it out again as vapour. The vapour falls upon the land as rain, and is again carried to the sea.

Sometimes the water is in the sea, sometimes in the clouds, at other times upon the land; but the quantity of water remains the same.

When the water is on the land or in the clouds it is fresh water. When in the sea it is salt water. There is no salt in the vapour which the sun draws up.

A River.—1. The land that a river flows over is called its **Bed**, and its **Banks** are the land on either side of it.



DELTA OF GANGES

2. If we stand upon the bank of a river, and face the way the water is running, the land at our right hand is the right bank. That at our left hand is the left bank.

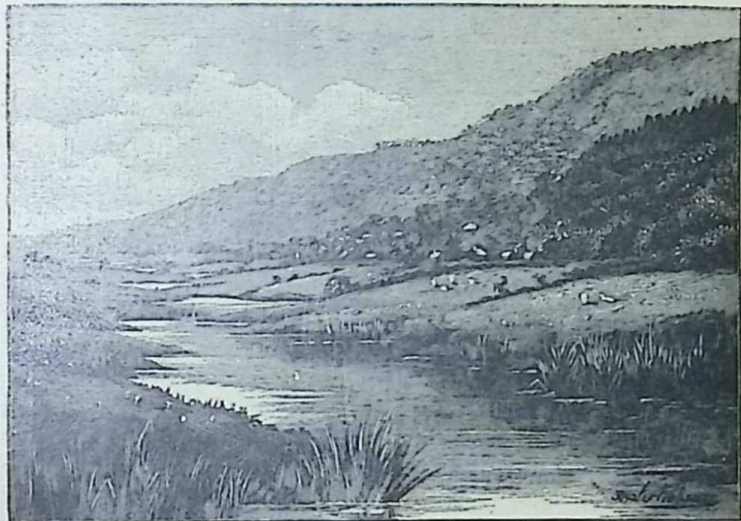
3. A smaller stream that flows into a river is called a **Tributary** or feeder.

The Work of a River.—(1) A river drains the water

from the land. The land drained by any river is called the **Basin of the River**.

The high land that divides one river-basin from another is the **Water-parting**. The land drained by a river and its tributaries is the **Water-shed**.

(2) A river supplies the towns and villages upon its banks with water.



THE MIDDLE COURSE OF A RIVER

(3) It also affords a passage for ships and boats which carry cargo and passengers from one place to another.

Lakes.—1. Sometimes a stream, running down a hillside, meets with a hollow in the slopes. Before it can run any further it must fill this hollow with water. In this way lakes are formed. Some lakes are small and some are large, depending upon the size of the hollow place.

2. The water does not stop in the lake, but runs out at the other end as a stream or river.



THE COURSE OF A RIVER FROM ITS SOURCE TO THE SEA

If you stop a little stream that flows by the roadside a very small lake may be formed. If a hole is made in the bank of earth that you put up, how fast the water will rush out ! So it is with a lake. The water flows in at one end and out at the other.

Questions

1. What is a water-shed ? What is a water-parting ? What is the low land between mountains called ? Do rivers run between mountains ? How is a spring formed ? What is a brook ? Is a brook a tributary to a river ? Are small rivers often tributaries to large rivers ?

2. Describe the course of a river from its source to the sea. Describe the mouth of the river Ganges. Do you know of any rivers that have harbours at their mouths ?

PARTS OF THE LAND.

1. **The Continents.**—Land comprises about a quarter of the earth's surface. There are two great land-masses—the **Old World** and the **New World**.

A great mass of land is called a **Continent**. The Old World is made up of four continents—**Asia, Africa, Europe,** and the island continent of **Australia**.

The New World is all one continent, and is called **America**.

Until about four hundred years ago the people who lived in the Old World did not know that there was another great continent. At last a sailor named Columbus discovered the continent that is now called America, and that is why people still speak of it as the New World.

2. **Countries.**—The part of a continent that is the home of a separate nation or people is a **Country**. **Bengal** is a country, because it is the home of the **Bengali** people.

Can you name some other countries ?

3. **Parts of a Continent.** (1) **An Island.**—A part of a continent that lies out in the sea away from the mainland is



THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE



THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE



PART OF ENGLAND AND WALES: TO ILLUSTRATE DEFINITIONS

an **Island**. Thus **Great Britain** is an island, but nevertheless is a part of the continent of Europe.

Similarly, many small islands lie near the coast of Great Britain, and are a part of the country.

Hence we see that an **island** is a portion of land having the sea all round it.

A glance at a map of the World will show us that there are a great number of islands, and that some of them are of very large size, such as **Australia**, which is so big that it is sometimes spoken of as a continent.

(2) **A Peninsula**.—A Peninsula is a long piece of land that juts out into the sea. (See illustration on p. 25.)

India itself is a peninsula, and there are several large peninsulas in the continent of Asia; for example, the **Malay Peninsula**, and **Korea**.

(3) **An Isthmus** is a narrow neck of land joining two larger portions.

Look at the map of North and South America. Can you see an isthmus there?

(4) **A Cape or Headland** is land that juts out into the sea.

(5) **A Plateau or Tableland** is a high plain. The Deccan, for instance, is a plateau.

Questions.

Into what two great masses is the land divided? What are the names of the continents? Name some of the countries of Asia. Name an island near India. Name a peninsula. Look at a map containing the Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea. What name would you give to the piece of land that separates these two seas? What narrow piece of water joins them?

SEAS AND OCEANS

1. **The Oceans**.—The great stretches of water that lie between the continents are called **Oceans**.

Look at the map of the world and see which ocean lies between India and Africa ; which lies between Europe and America ; which lies between Asia and America ; which are the two oceans that lie round the polar regions ?

Write down the names of these oceans.

Note.—There cannot possibly be any real boundary between the oceans, as all the oceans join somewhere and form one vast sheet of water. Names are given to certain parts of this great sheet, so that we may easily distinguish them. The oceans consist of salt water. In some parts they are several miles deep, in other parts they are shallow. They vary in depth just as the mountains on the land vary in height.

2. Parts of an Ocean.—A Sea is a part of the ocean to which a particular name is given. Looking at a map of India we see that the Bay of Bengal is joined to the Arabian Sea by a narrow strip of water called **Palk Strait**.

A **Strait** is a narrow portion of water joining two larger portions.

A **Bay** is formed by the inward curving of the land.

A **Gulf** is an opening in the land, but it has a narrower entrance than a bay.

Questions

What ocean lies between India and Australia ? Look at your map and pick out all the great openings in the south of Asia. Say which are bays and which are gulfs.

ASIA

GENERAL EXAMINATION

1. Let us look at a map of Asia and take a note of the following observations. First, let us observe its extent. Write down the longitude of its western boundary, and then of its eastern boundary; then the latitude of its northern and southern boundaries. How many degrees of longitude does it cover? How many degrees of latitude?

Now let us do the same with Europe. Which covers the greater area? If we compare it with the other continents, we shall find that Asia is the largest of all.

Let us look now at the photo-relief map. How rugged the middle of the continent appears to be! The centre of Asia is indeed a mountainous stretch of country. North of the mountains is a wide-stretching plain; to the east and south, too, there are plains as well as mountains.

Asia is in fact not only the largest continent in the world, but it contains more people than any other continent. It contains more than half the people of the world.

Its people are of two great races: (1) the **Caucasian**, the same race as Englishmen; (2) the **Mongolian**, or **Yellow race**, which comprises the hundreds of millions of Chinese.

In so vast an area, with so many different climates, there must be many kinds of trees, plants, and flowers; while the animals vary from the fur-clad denizens of the North to the tiger and elephant of the South.

OCEANS AND SEAS

2. Look at the Map of Asia, and write down the stretches of water that separate countries from each other. Then write down the names of the countries that border these seas.

ISLANDS

3. There are numerous islands. Write down the names and positions of the larger ones. Which are the chief peninsulas?

MOUNTAINS

4. Asia has a great central mountain system, consisting of many lofty ranges surrounding and crossing high tablelands. The southern boundary of these tablelands is formed by the **Himalaya Mountains**, which lie to the north of India. The Himalayas contain many of the highest peaks in the world.

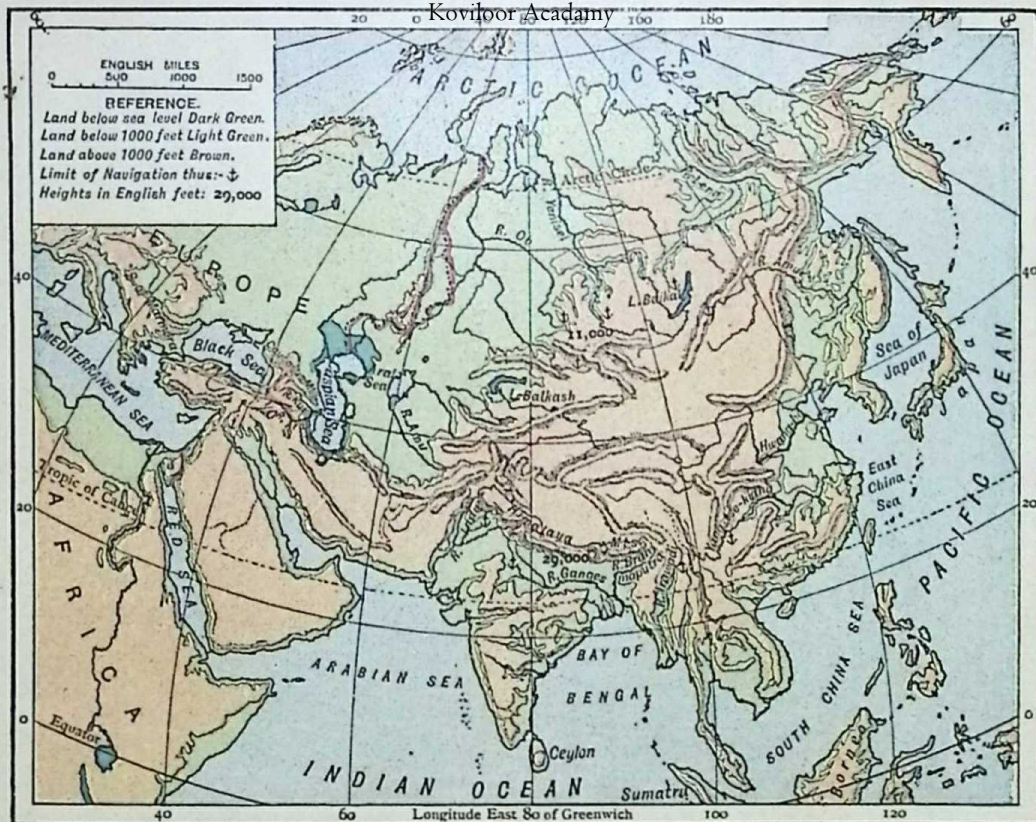
Other mountains that border the tablelands are the **Kuen-Lun Mountains** to the north, in Tibet; the **Tian Shan Mountains** further north still; and the **Hindu Kush** to the west of the tablelands. The **Sulaiman Mountains** lie to the south of the tablelands, forming part of the north-western boundary of India.

TABLELANDS

5. The tablelands or plateaux are: The great **Pamir Plateau** ('the Roof of the World'). This is the centre of other plateaux and the great mountain ranges of north-western India. To the south-east the Pamir extends into the **Plateau of Tibet**. To the west of it the **Plateau of Iran** extends over Persia. The southern part of India is also a plateau.



RELIEF MAP OF ASIA



PLAINS

6. When we looked at the photo-relief map of Asia we noticed that there was a great plain across the northern part. This is the plain of Siberia. Which countries, in the south and east, also have plains ?

RIVERS

7. If you look at the photo-relief map, you will see that two large rivers flow into the Arctic Ocean. These are the **Obi** and **Yenesei**. There are three great rivers that flow to the eastern coast. These are the **Amur**, **Hoang-ho**, and **Yang-tse-Kiang**. In southern Asia there are the following great rivers, the **Irawadi**, the **Brahmaputra** and **Ganges**, the **Indus**, and the **Tigris** and **Euphrates**.

All these rivers have many great tributaries. In which part of the continent do all these rivers have their sources ?

Though rivers may have their sources near to each other, the direction in which they flow depends upon the slope of the country. Thus the Ganges and Indus rise near to each other, but the Ganges flows to the east while the Indus flows to the west and south.

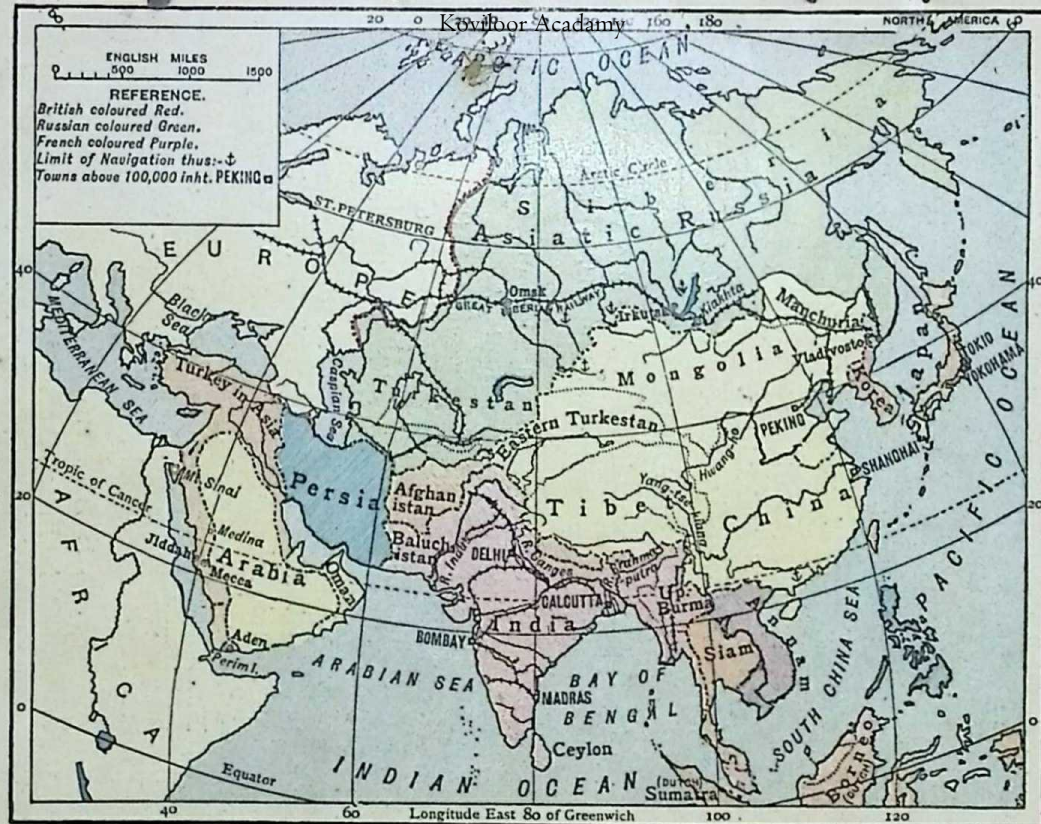
The land that divides the basin of one river from the basin of another is the **water-parting**. Thus, the Pamir forms the water-parting of many rivers flowing north, south, and east.

Rivers not only drain the land : they also water it, and afford a passage for boats and ships. Before railroads were built people and goods were carried along the rivers from one part of a country to another.

Rivers make the land fertile by bringing down soil from higher levels, and hence we find that in all countries most of the people live near the rivers. Most large towns have been built either upon rivers or upon the estuaries of rivers.

LAKES

8. Asia has not many lakes when its enormous size is taken into account. Many of them are salt, as the **Sea of Aral**. Of fresh-water lakes, the largest is **Lake Baikal**.



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ASIA : POLITICAL

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COUNTRIES

9. All the northern part of Asia belongs to Russia, and is called **Siberia**. The following are the chief countries of Asia :

China is an enormous empire, containing as many people as all Europe.

Japan is a group of islands lying near the east coast. **Korea**, on the mainland, is also a part of the Japanese empire.

India and Burma.

Persia, Arabia, and Afghanistan.

Asiatic Turkey, a large country to the west of Persia.

PRODUCTS

10. (1) **Animal**.—The animals of Asia are very varied. In the North there are **fur-bearing** animals, as bears and wolves, &c.

In the South : the **tiger, leopard, elephant, buffalo, ox, deer, jackal, wild hog, monkeys, serpents, &c.**

(2) **Vegetable**.—In so great a continent the climate varies considerably, and so the vegetable life also varies. **Wheat, oats, and barley** are grown in the temperate regions ; **millet, pulses, and rice**, which is the chief grain-food of Asia, are grown in hotter districts. **Fruits** of many kinds are abundant. **Timber** is plentiful where the climate is warm and the rainfall abundant ; but there are some large areas nearly or entirely treeless.

(3) **Mineral**.—There are numerous **coal fields**, and most of the metals and minerals are found. **Gold, silver, iron, and tin** are among the metals.

ROADS AND RAILROADS

11. (1) Except in India, the roads are not good, and goods are mostly carried on the backs of horses, mules, or camels. Sledges are used in the frozen North.

(2) China has only about six hundred miles of railroads ; but Russia is extending railways throughout her dominions, and India is crossed by main-lines of railroads in all directions. Japan is also busily building railroads.

The Manchurian Railway, which was built by Russia, enables people to travel from Europe to the coast of the Sea of Japan. Another great railway that is to be built is the Baghdad Railway, which will connect Persia with Europe.

PEOPLE

12. The people of Asia belong mainly to two great races :

- (1) The **Caucasian**, a fair skinned race. A large proportion of the people of India belong to this race.
- (2) The **Mongolian**, whose features differ from those of the Caucasians. Mongolian faces are of a broader type.

The complexions of both these races vary according to latitude and the greater or less heat from the sun that the various latitudes receive. The north Chinaman, for instance, has a fairer complexion than the inhabitant of Canton. Similarly the Caucasian people of Europe are of fairer complexion than the same race whose residence is India.

In China there is an immense population, living in towns and villages. They are nearly all employed on the land, and are exceedingly industrious.

In India there are many kinds of people, of many religions.

Asia contains over 800 millions of people, very unevenly distributed. In the whole of Siberia there are only about as many people as in Mysore, and Central Asia is inhabited by tribes scattered very thinly over its great area. But the rich river-valleys and plains of India and China are densely peopled by industrious and thriving nations.

Examination Papers

- A. 1. What oceans wash the shores of Asia ?
 2. Why are the rivers so large in Asia ?
 3. What are the two great races of men in Asia ?
 4. Name the chief central mountain ranges of Asia.
 5. Say what you know about the direction of the largest rivers of Asia. Name them.
- B. 1. What are the chief countries of Asia ?
 2. Which are the most thinly and which the most thickly peopled parts of Asia ?
 3. By what means can a traveller cross Asia ?
 4. Name the chief wild animals of Asia.
-

INDIA

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

India is a very large country lying in the south of Asia. In shape it is roughly a triangle, with one angle pointing to the south. A large part of the land is a peninsula jutting out into the Indian Ocean. Its northern boundary is marked by the mighty ranges of the Himalayas, which cut it off from China, Russia, and the other countries of Asia. On the east and west also mountain ranges form its frontier line.

India is the home of about 316 millions of people, of whom the greater part are Aryans. British and other European peoples belong to the same race. In the south, more especially in the Madras Presidency, are the Dravidians, the people who occupied the country before the Aryans. The Tamils and Telugus are the most numerous of the Dravidian races. India, with the exception of China, contains more people than any other country in the world, has the highest mountains, and some of the largest rivers. Its area is nearly 1,800,000 square miles, about thirteen times the size of the British Islands.

POSITION

The peninsular portion of India lies within the Tropics. On the east side it is washed by the waters of the Bay of Bengal, on the west by the Arabian Sea, both of which form a part of the Indian Ocean.

To the north, and beyond the great Himalayas, lie the empires of China and Russia ; to the west are Afghanistan and Persia ; to the east the Indo-China Peninsula.

Still further away to the west lie Arabia and Africa, and north of them is the continent of Europe.

Some Questions about India

Look at the photo-relief physical map of India and describe its shape. Where is it wider, in the north or south ? Where are the highest mountains ? In which part would you expect to find the longest rivers ?

Look at the physical coloured map of India. Using the scale in the corner measure the greatest distance (approximately) of India from east to west, also from north to south. What is the distance from Bombay to Calcutta, from Bombay to Madras, from Bombay to your own Town ?

Between which latitudes is the greatest area of plain ? Between which parallels of latitude does India lie ? In which part is the length of day and night most nearly equal all the year round ? Which city has the longer days in June, Lahore or Madras ? Which of these two cities has the longer days in December ? In which quarter of the heavens does the sun rise ? On which part of India do his rays fall first ? If the sun rises at 6 o'clock in Calcutta, will it be daylight in Bombay at 6 o'clock ? Is the sun time later in Calcutta or in Bombay ?

SURFACE

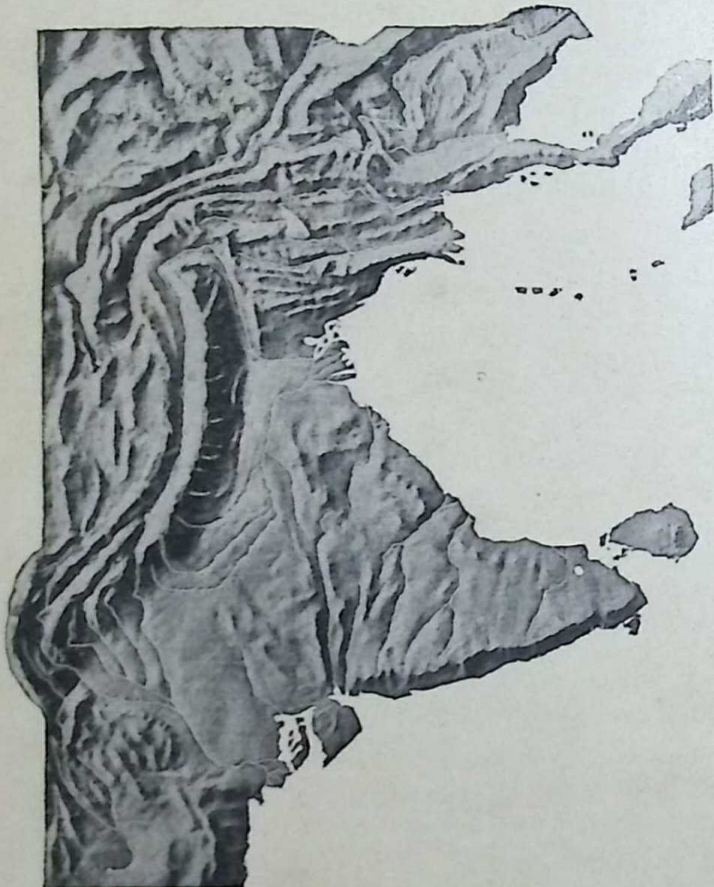
India is a land of plains and plateaux, with high mountains in the extreme north and the extreme south.

Across the northern boundary lies the double chain of the Himalayas, and the lower Sulaiman mountains, which lead down to the Persian Gulf. From the southern slope of these mountain-ranges stretch the great plains over

38 LONGMANS' GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES FOR INDIA, BK. I

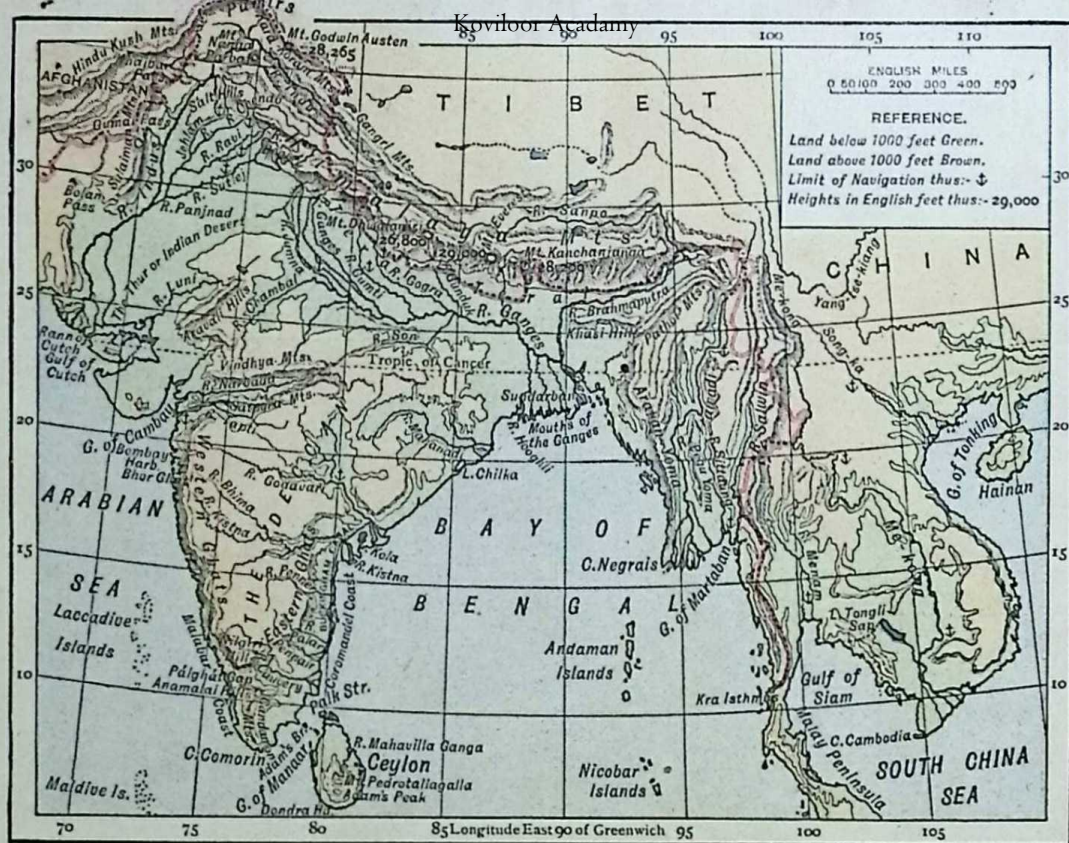
which the Ganges and Indus with their great tributaries flow. This is the most fertile and thickly populated part of India.

South of the great plain, and occupying almost the



RELIEF MAP OF INDIA
Copied from Phillips' Model Atlas (by permission)

whole of the peninsular portion of India, is the Deccan plateau, bordered on the west by the Western Ghats and on the east by the Eastern Ghats. The Deccan stands somewhat higher on the western side, so that the majority of



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INDIA : PHYSICAL

its rivers flow in an easterly direction, and empty themselves in the Bay of Bengal. In the south the two ranges of Ghats meet in the Nilgiri Hills, which, though low compared with the Himalayas, are high mountains when compared with the lesser ranges of other countries.

MOUNTAINS

The chief mountains belong to two systems: 1. The **Northern System** is:

The **Himalayas**, with Mount Everest, 29,000 ft.; Kanchanjanga, 28,000 ft.; Godwin-Austen, 28,000 ft.; Nanga Parbat, 27,000 ft.; Dhwagiri, 26,800 ft.

The **Sulaiman Mountains**.

Arakan Yoma and other ranges on the east.

2. The **Southern System** consists of the **Deccan Plateau** with the **Satpura**, **Vindhya**, and **Aravali Mountains** to the north of it; the **Western** and **Eastern Ghats** on each side; and the **Nilgiri Hills** in the south, 8,500 ft.

South of the **Nilgiris** lies the **Palghat Gap**, which affords communication between the **Coromandel coast** on the east and the **Malabar coast** on the west. South of this the land again rises.

3. **Passes**.—In some places tracks can be found across the mountains, which are neither too high nor too difficult for men to use. These are called **Passes**, and these are the roads by which trade is at present carried on with the countries on the northern side of the **Himalayas** and north-western mountains of India.

Four of the chief passes enter India near the towns (reading from North to South) of **Attock**, **Dera Ismâil Khân**, **Dera Ghâzi Khân**, and **Sukkur**.

They are the trade routes to **Afghanistan**.

COAST LINE

The coast of India is low and sandy. Even the **Western Ghats** are divided from the sea by a flat strip of land. The

breaks in the land are few, and there are therefore not many harbours in which ships can lie, most of the harbours being at the mouths of rivers.

Capes.—**Comorin**, the most southern point of the peninsula, is the only one.

Seas.—**Bay of Bengal** on the east. **Arabian Sea**, **Gulf of Cutch**, and **Gulf of Cambay** on the west.

The **Gulf of Manaar** and **Palk Strait** separate the island of Ceylon from India in the south. They are both very shallow. A ridge of rocks extends across the Strait, and is known as **Adam's Bridge**. ✓

Islands.—**Ceylon** is the only large island by situation belonging to India. It is a favoured land, getting a great deal of rain, and raising all sorts of fruits and trees and valuable crops. It is also famous for its pearl fishery and its precious stones. There are three millions of people in the island, most of them engaged in getting the fibre called cœir from the cocoanut tree, and in growing tea. The population is made up of Cingalese (the natives of Ceylon) and Tamil people from the mainland.

Ceylon is mountainous, and the tea is grown on the slopes of the hills. A few years ago a great many plantations of rubber trees were laid out; a large export trade of india-rubber has now sprung up. The best known mountain is **Adam's Peak**, 7,400 ft. high.

Ceylon is a Crown Colony, and the Indian Government has therefore no voice in its government. The prevailing religion is Buddhism.

CLIMATE

The climate of India is tropical, even in that part of the land which lies north of the Tropic of Cancer. The climate of the country depends chiefly upon two things—first, the position and height of the mountains; second the direction of the prevailing winds. For if the mountains

lie across the path of the wind, they shelter the land that lies on the far side. If the wind is a rain-bearing wind, it has to climb the hill in order to get over, and, reaching a cooler atmosphere, a great deal of the water vapour is condensed and falls on that side of the mountain, and very little consequently falls on the far side.

You will remember that during the summer in the northern hemisphere the sun is most directly overhead in the region of the Tropic of Cancer. All round the earth, therefore, the countries on the Tropic of Cancer are greatly heated. The air gets hot, and as it heats it becomes rarefied, and rises. This causes a draught of cooler wind to blow from the south. This cooler draught is the south-west monsoon. A great deal of India lies about the Tropic of Cancer, so the south-west monsoon blows steadily across India through the summer months, and because it comes from the sea, where evaporation is constantly going on, it is a rain-bearing wind.

Instead of coming directly from the south, the monsoon is a south-westerly wind, and it first strikes the western coast of India. It lets fall a great deal of rain on meeting the Western Ghats, and then it continues to blow right across India, dropping rain in more or less degree on the way. Another branch of the south-west monsoon blows over the Bay of Bengal to Burma, which receives a great deal of rain. In the region of the Khasi Hills of Assam it meets the wind that has come across India, and the Khasi Hills have a greater rainfall than any other place in the world. A fair amount of rain is borne by the monsoon to the United Provinces, but not very much to the Punjab. That is why so much irrigation is necessary in the Punjab and the north-western parts of India.

Thus we see that rain in most parts of India falls during the south-west monsoon, which is known as the rainy season.

The other two Indian seasons are the cool season, after the rain, and the hot season before the rain.

The great fall on the Ghats decreases the amount of rain that would otherwise fall on the Deccan and other inland districts.

The eastern side of India has a less regular rainfall than the west, the rain being brought by the north-east monsoon, which blows across the Bay of Bengal. This is during the cold season, when the southern hemisphere is receiving greater heat from the sun.

Many places and districts in India are so high above sea-level that their height alone makes them cool, quite apart from the more general causes of climate.

RIVERS

As the greatest mountains are in the north, so they are the sources of the largest rivers, which flow down their great slopes and through their great valleys, some turning east and some west, on their way to the sea.

The greatest rivers, with their chief tributaries, are :

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Jumna, right bank,} \\ \text{Gumti} \\ \text{Gogra} \\ \text{Gunduk} \end{array} \right\} \text{left bank.}$ |
| (1) The Ganges | |

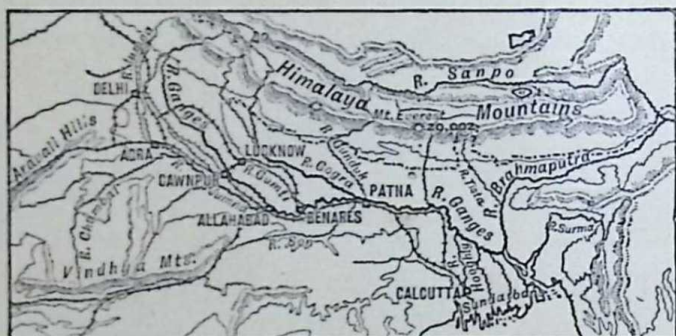
The Ganges (1,500 miles) issues first from an ice cave north of the first chain of the Himalayas ; it breaks through the Himalayas and enters the great plain, where it soon becomes navigable. Thence it flows across the plain in an easterly direction until, joining the Brahmaputra, they form a delta, the largest in the world, and empty their waters into the Bay of Bengal. The Hooghly is the principal mouth of the Ganges.

(2) The **Brahmaputra** is only in its lower course an Indian river. It rises in Tibet, and for 800 miles flows eastwards before breaking its way right through the Himalayan system. It then flows down the Indian Plain in a westerly direction, and, turning southwards, receives its

two chief tributaries, the **Tista** from the Himalayas on the right, the **Surmá** on the left.

Nearly all the rivers of the Ganges and Brahmaputra basin are important navigable channels. The Brahmaputra itself has steamers running nearly to where it enters the Indian Plain. The basin contains some of the most fertile soil in India, and that is why Bengal is so densely populated, the Ganges and Jumna having many cities of first importance on their banks.

(3) The **Indus** (2,000 miles), after rising beyond the frontier of India, flows along the base of the Himalayas



THE RIVER GANGES

proper, until, turning southwards, it bursts through the northern chain of these mountains in a magnificent gorge, and rushes down to the Indian Plain, a broad river. The great tributary of the Indus is the **Sutlej**, which receives the **Beas** and the **Chenáb**, and its tributaries the Jhelum and Rávi, before joining the Indus.

The Indus and its tributaries are little used for navigation owing to the shifting of the river bed and the rapidity of the stream.

The Himalayan rivers not only receive the rain that falls on the mountain side in the rainy season, but also the water melted by the hot summer sun from the snow that falls on the mountains during winter.

(4) **The Rivers of the Tableland.**—The Deccan is drained eastwards into the Bay of Bengal, and four large rivers flow across the tableland, and break through the Eastern Ghats in narrow gorges. These are the **Mahanadi, Godavari, Kistna, and Cauvery.**

Only two important rivers of the peninsula flow westwards. These are the **Narbada** and the **Tapti**, which break through the Western Ghats in narrow gorges and empty themselves into the Arabian Sea.

The Deccan rivers are much obstructed by rocks and little navigation on them is possible.

(5) The **Irawadi**, in Further India (Burma), rises in Tibet, drains the greater part of Burma, and enters the Bay of Bengal by an extensive delta. It is by far the most important river of the Further India peninsula, and is navigable for about 900 miles.

IRRIGATION

We have seen how the rainfall in India depends upon the monsoon, and how some parts of the country which are in its track are deluged and others that are not receive scarcely any rain at all. Now water is essential to plant life, and wherever there is plenty of rain there are good crops, and a large number of people who earn their living by the raising of crops. Also, where there are crops there are cattle which give milk and butter, and we can see that rain is necessary for us to live. Now to prevent famine in case the monsoon failed, those who raised crops used to store up water, which they put on the land when it was needed. All over the country tanks made for this purpose can be seen. Others dug deep wells, and into them the water that is deep down in the earth drained. There is always a great store of water collected deep in the earth, and from these wells the water was drawn up by Persian wheels, and run

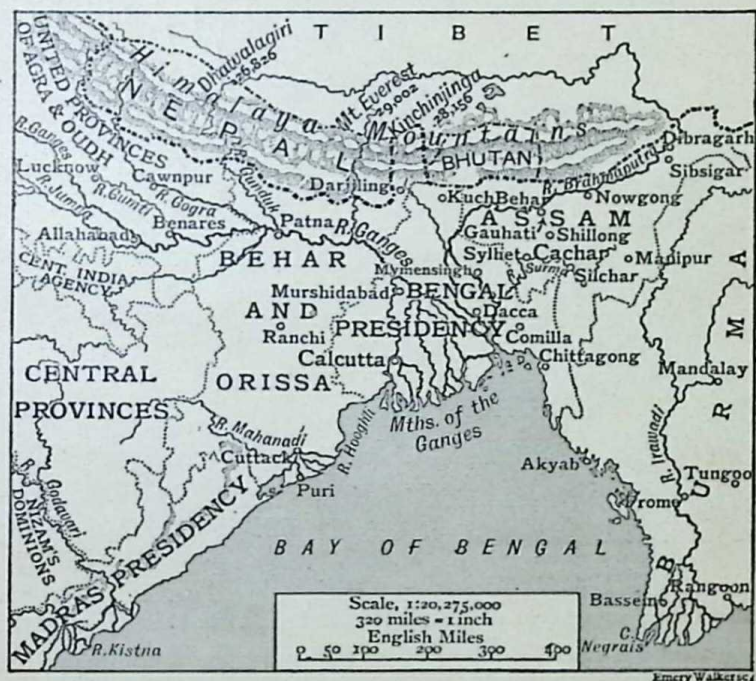
through turf or wooden ducts on to the land. In this way, if the monsoon failed, people could still be sure of raising enough crops to keep them from starvation. This is called irrigation, and by irrigation it is hoped that large tracts of



MAP OF N.W. OF INDIA, SHOWING COURSE OF INDUS

land that are at present desert will in course of time be made to yield crops, just as the more fortunate country that receives the monsoon rain does. That is why new irrigation works are constantly being constructed all over the country.

Like Egypt, India is a great example of what can be done by irrigation. The rivers are dammed up wherever convenient. When the floods come the water is diverted through channels to great reservoirs specially constructed, and is distributed to lands under cultivation. Large tracts that were deserts now yield splendid crops.

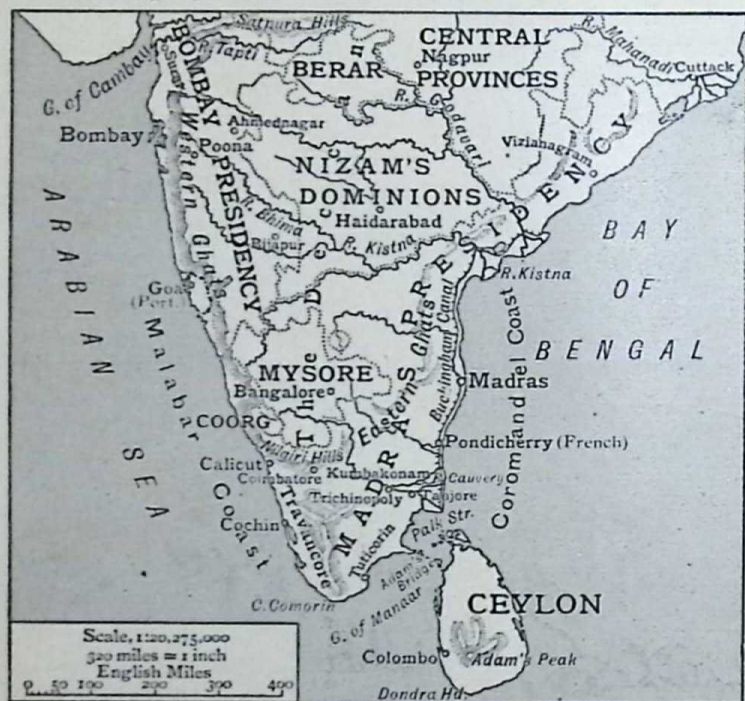


MAP OF N.E. OF INDIA, SHOWING COURSES OF GANGES, BRAHMAPUTRA AND IRAWADI

PRODUCTS

The most valuable products in India are the products of the land, and India is therefore a country of villages, made up of people employed in raising crops. The soil and climate differ so much in the different parts of the land that India produces a very large variety of crops.

The crops that are grown all over India are millets, pulses, and oil-seeds, and except on the best-watered plains where rice can be grown, millets and pulses form the chief food of the people who live on the land.



MAP OF S. OF INDIA, SHOWING THE R. MAHANADI AND SOUTH OF IT

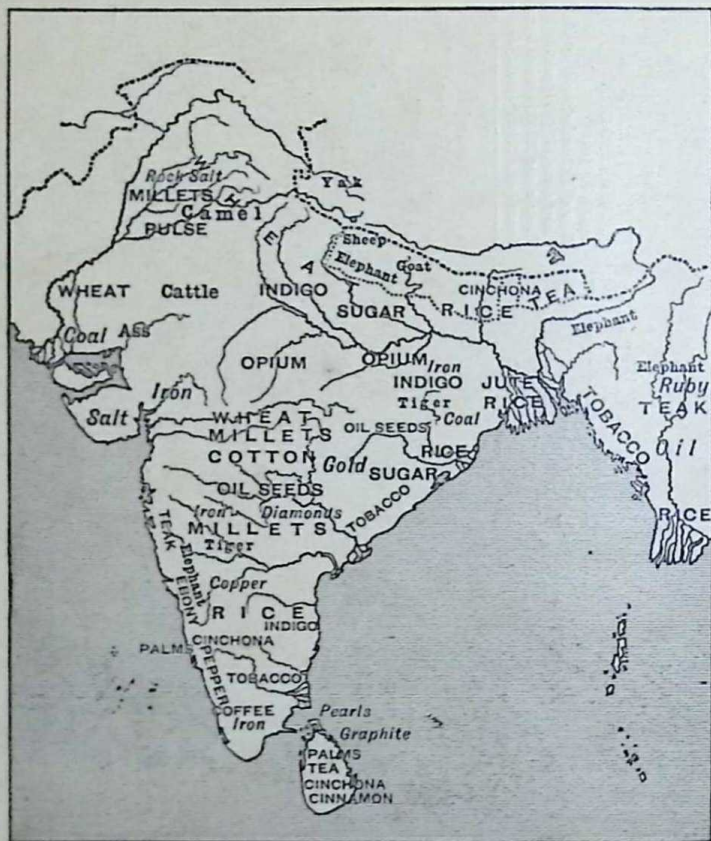
Rice, of which there are several kinds, is grown where there is a high summer temperature and plenty of water, for the rice fields have to be flooded at certain stages of their growth. Large quantities of rice are grown in Bengal, Madras and Burma.

Wheat and Barley are grown as a winter crop wherever the cool weather lasts long enough for them to ripen.

Opium is grown in parts of the valley of the Ganges.



Cotton is mainly grown on the Deccan, above all in the regions covered with the black soil on which the cotton



Walker & Cockerell sc.

INDIA: PRODUCTS

plant thrives. It is, however, grown nearly everywhere in India where the rainfall is moderate.

Sugar cane, indigo, and tobacco are also widely grown, but their cultivation is small compared with cotton. Tobacco requires a special soil to be reared successfully.

Jute is grown in Bengal ; **tea**, mainly in Assam and on the Himalayas ; **coffee**, on the western and drier slopes of the Nilgiri Mountains and the Western Ghats ; **cinchona**, **pepper**, in Malabar, and **silk**.

The principal forest products are : **teak**, a beautiful wood largely used in shipbuilding ; **bamboo**, a most useful cane, used for all kinds of things ; **palms**, date and cocoanut ; and woods used for carving and ornamental purposes, such as **satin-wood**, **ebony**, and **sandal-wood**.

ANIMALS

The **horse**, **ox**, **buffalo**, **camel**, **goat**, **donkey**, and **elephant** are the most common. All except the goat are used for draught purposes or as beasts of burden. The cow and goat are also kept for the milk they provide. **Sheep** of various kinds are also common in India, and the **yak** among the mountains. There are many wild animals, the fiercest being the Bengal tiger. The **wolf**, **jackal**, **hyæna**, **panther**, **monkey**, **bear**, besides numerous kinds of **birds**, are found in the jungles. **Snakes** infest the whole of India, and the **elephant** in a wild state is still found on the lower hills in the north, and in the forests of the Nilgiri Hills.

MINERALS

India has a fair share of minerals. There are several **coal-fields**, the largest of which are in Bengal, the others being in the Central Provinces, Assam, and the Madras Presidency.

Iron is found all over India, and a project for manufacturing steel, the Tata Steel Works, is now being developed. The other minerals of importance are **gold** (in Mysore and the southern part of Bengal), **copper**, **salt**, and **saltpetre**. **Rubies** and **diamonds** are also found.

Salt is obtained from the salt hills in the Punjab, from the salt lakes of Rajputana, and all along the sea-coast, by the evaporation of sea water.

INDUSTRIES

India is famous for its native industries. It was the first of all countries to perfect weaving, and in delicacy and purity Indian cotton fabrics can hold their own against those of any other country. Dacca is famous all over the world for its fine muslin.

The following are the principal industries :

Pottery.—This is carried on in every part of India. The beautiful glazed pottery is made in the Punjab and in Sind.

Metalwork.—The Punjab is perhaps the district most famous for its gold and silver work. But many towns in India make gold and silver ware of beautiful shape and design. The Swami ware of Madras, for instance, is famous. Copper and brass ware is made all over the country. India was formerly famous also for work in iron and steel, such as armour, spearheads, &c., of beautiful design.

Weaving.—The best Indian cotton fabrics are the best in the world. Some people will always buy good things, but there is not the demand now for Indian hand woven cottons that there used to be. In the Punjab fine cottons are still made, but the large demand is for the cheap kinds produced in huge quantities by machinery. Much of this cheap cotton is now made in Indian cotton mills, but a great deal is imported from Europe.

Woollen goods are also manufactured at Cawnpore.

Silk fabrics are made in many towns of India. Benares is famous for its gold and silver brocaded silks. **Kashmir shawls**, made of the silky wool of a goat, are now made in the Punjab as well as in Kashmir. **Indian carpets** are famous, and are made all over the country.

Enamel.—Jaipur work has the reputation of being the best in India, and perhaps in the world, for enamel on gold. Many other towns also do enamel work on gold and silver.

Jewellery of all kinds is made in India, and is famous for its beauty and sparkle.

Other industries are : **dyeing, wood-carving, lac-turned or Indian lacquer work**, for which Bombay is famous.

In all these arts, where design and colour are employed, the work of India is very good, the colours being rich and often brilliant, but always arranged so as to give an impression of harmony to the whole.

TRADE

India carries on a large trade with Europe and Eastern Asia, and a little trade with the countries upon her land frontiers. In India we grow more of **tea, cotton, rice, wheat, oil-seeds, and opium**, and many other things, than we want for our own use. What we do not want ourselves we sell to other countries, and in exchange they sell us such things as **made-up cotton goods, hardware, sugar, oils, machinery**, and other things which we cannot grow or make in sufficient quantities to satisfy our needs. This interchange of goods is called **Trade**.

Trade may be of two kinds : (1) **Home trade**, (2) **Foreign trade**.

1. **Home trade** is the interchange of goods between the different parts of the same country. Bombay sends cotton goods to Calcutta, and receives coal or jute in exchange, and so on.

It will be an interesting exercise for the pupils to make a list of similar exchanges of goods.

The conveniences for sending goods readily and cheaply are : (1) **Good roads**, (2) **railways**, (3) **canals**, (4) **ships** that

take cargoes from port to port, and these require good harbours and docks.

In olden days, when roads were very bad, and when there were neither railways nor canals, goods could not be easily moved from one place to another. The result was that prices varied all over the country. Nowadays nearly all articles in common use are much the same price everywhere.

Railroads are not only useful for trade, but if there should be famine in one part of the country and abundance in another, food can be taken by rail from one place to the other, and in this way railways also make famine less likely.

(a) **Railroads** extend to every part of the country.

(b) **Canals** are channels that have been dug out and filled with water from the rivers. Boats are constantly passing and repassing along them, taking goods from place to place.

(c) **Ships**.—Both steam and sailing ships regularly sail from port to port, carrying passengers and cargo.

(2) **Foreign trade** is the interchange of goods between countries themselves. Things that a country sends away are called **Exports**, those that are brought into the country are called **Imports**.

(3) The chief **Exports** of India are raw cotton, rice, oil-seeds, raw jute, wheat, opium, tea, hides and skins, manufactured cotton and jute. These are sent to Great Britain, and in fact all over the world.

(4) The chief **Imports** are manufactured cotton, hardware, sugar, oils, machinery, silk, and woollen goods.

SEA PORTS

Bombay and **Calcutta** carry on nearly all the foreign trade. The other important ports are **Karachi**, **Madras**, **Rangoon** in Burma, and **Colombo** in Ceylon. **Chittagong**, **Cochin**, **Mangalore**, **Calicut**, **Surat**, and **Vizagapatam** also are shipping ports.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS

India is divided into **British territory** and **Native States**, all of which are under British control.

The principal divisions of territory in India are :

North. 1. **Bengal.**

2. **The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.** These provinces occupy the whole of the fertile Ganges valley.

3. **Bihar and Orissa.**

4. **Assam.**

North-West. 5. **The North-West Frontier Province.**

6. **The Punjab.**

East. 7. **Madras Presidency**, stretching along the east coast to the southern extremity of the peninsula.

8. **Burma.**

West. 9. **The Bombay Presidency**, occupying almost the whole of the west coast.

10. **British Baluchistan.**

Centre. 11. **The Central Provinces, including Berar.**

Protected States. 1. **Rajputana.**

2. **The Central India Agency.**

3. **Kashmir.**

4. **Haidarabad.**

5. **Mysore.**

6. **Baluchistan.**

Wedged in among these main stretches of territory there are numerous smaller states, many of which, though small, are very progressive.

BENGAL

The greater part of Bengal consists of plains across which the river Ganges flows on its way to the sea. Part of the province lies within the tropics, but the whole of it is tropical in character. The province is divided into the

Presidency Division, the divisions of Burdwan, Chittagong, Dacca and Rajshahi, the district of Darjeeling and the native state of Sikkim. The soil is good and rain is plentiful, so that Bengal is a most fertile tract of country, and therefore able to support a large number of people. For the same reason the population is chiefly employed in agriculture, and is therefore evenly spread over the country in villages and towns, the people of which cultivate the land that lies near them. The cities in Bengal are very few in number for a country with so large a population. The chief of them is Calcutta, which stands on the banks of the Hooghly. The chief crop of Bengal is **rice**. **Oil-seeds, opium, indigo, and jute** are also raised, and the manufacture of jute into coarse cloth and sacking is carried on in mills on the banks of the Hooghly. Calcutta is now the chief jute-manufacturing centre of the world. Both jute and rice are grown on low-lying land which can easily be flooded, and that is why the Ganges delta is suitable for both of them. The chief minerals are **coal and iron**, the former of which is found in great abundance and of good quality in the neighbourhood of Asansol, and in many other places.

The province is administered from Calcutta by a Lieutenant-Governor.

Population of Bengal (1912), over 46,000,000.

CHIEF TOWNS.—The capital of Bengal is **Calcutta**, the capital city of India. Calcutta stands on the Hooghly, one of the rivers of the Ganges delta, and owes its importance entirely to the foreign trade that was early established there. Large ships can be navigated right up to the city, but the shifting sands in the lower Hooghly, caused by the rapid stream, make navigation somewhat difficult.

Calcutta is for the present the winter seat of the Viceroy, but Delhi is the new capital. It is connected by railway with all parts of India, and it is by the railways (and to some

extent by the rivers and canals) that the produce of the country is centred at Calcutta, where ships lie waiting to carry it abroad to Europe and other parts of the world. The population of the city is over a million, the second largest city of the British Empire. It is the seat of a university.

Darjeeling, on the northern frontier, is the hill station to which the Lieutenant-Governor goes in the hot months. It is on the hills that lie near Darjeeling, and on the flat land at the foot of the hills, known as the dooars, that the tea-gardens of Bengal are situated.

Murshidabad was the last Musalman capital of Bengal. Near it lies the battlefield of Plassey, where the British under Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Dowlah.

Dacca, an old Musalman capital, is famous for its muslins. Here also the making of filagree-work in gold and silver and carving in ivory are carried on.

Chittagong is a growing port at the head of the Bay of Bengal, connected by rail with the tea-growing districts of Assam.

Chandernagore is the only remaining French possession in Bengal.

ASSAM

The province of Assam, under a Chief Commissioner, consists of part of the Eastern end of the great Indian Plain that lies round the lower course of the Brahmaputra and the hilly district that lies beyond it. Assam consists physically of three parts. In the north the Brahmaputra valley runs across the country from east to west, south of it there is a hilly region, and south of that again lies another valley, the Surma valley. The northern boundary of the province is formed by the ranges of the Himalayas; on

the south it adjoins the protected state of Manipur. The largest river is the Brahmaputra, which, after leaving the hills, turns to the south, and joins the Ganges before entering the Bay of Bengal.

Tea, which is one of the chief products of the province, is grown in the hilly districts and plains, where the climate is moist and equable.

Sal-wood and **bamboos** are cut from the jungle.

The population of Assam is not so dense as that of Bengal, especially in the hilly districts, which are thinly populated. The population of the whole province is about 7,250,000. The province is connected by rail and steamboat with Calcutta, but the greater part of the carriage of goods is done at present by river.

The chief towns are **Sylhet** and **Silchar**. Sylhet is the chief town of the Sylhet district, which yields the best lime of the province ; it is also an orange and tea-growing centre. Silchar is the chief town of the Cachar district, and is a large tea-growing centre.

Gauhati is the chief steamer station on the Brahmaputra, and will remain a place of great importance while the produce of the country is borne by water. Another station farther up the river is Dibrugarh, near the important town of Sibsagar.

BIHAR AND ORISSA

This new province was constituted in January 1912. It comprises the districts of **Bhagalpur**, **Patna**, **Tirhut**, **Chota Nagpur** and **Orissa**, and formerly formed the south-western part of Bengal. It stretches from the Bay of Bengal to the Ganges. It is mainly a hilly country sloping away to the Plain of the Ganges in the north. Population (1912), 34,750,000.

Its chief products are **rice, jute, sugar, indigo and oil-seeds**. The Bihar district is famous for its saltpetre.

The most important towns are :—

Patna, on the Ganges, an important trading town of 136,000 inhabitants. It has been the site of a city from the earliest days of Indian history, and a branch railway connects it with **Gaya**, a famous **Buddhist** pilgrimage.

Ranchi is the chief town of Chota Nagpur.

Cuttack, the chief town of Orissa, stands at the head of the Mahanadi Delta and is famous for its silver filagree work.

MADRAS

This Presidency comprises the whole range of the Eastern Ghats, a considerable part of the tableland, and large tracts of plain country along the east coast up to Bengal, and the country south of Mysore. Its chief mountains are the **Nilgiri Hills**, with the Palghat Gap, and the mountains to the south. From these hills the land slopes to the coast. The chief products are **rice**, where the fields can be irrigated from the rivers; **millets and pulses**; and **cotton**, chiefly grown on the tableland. Other important crops are **indigo, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, and cinchona**, also **pepper and spices**.

The most important minerals are **iron, coal, salt, and gold**. Railways run through the Presidency from the north, south, and west, and the **Buckingham Canal**, which runs parallel to the coast, is largely used for carrying goods. The people belong to the Dravidian race. The Telugu districts are in the north of the Presidency, the Tamil districts are in the south. On the western side are the Canarese and Malayalam districts. Population, about 41,000,000, or with native States 46,000,000.

Chief Towns.—**Madras** (519,000) is the seat of government, and is third in importance among the seaports of India. It contains many fine buildings, and is the largest business centre and most populous city in the south of India.

There are several smaller ports which carry on a coasting trade, such as **Tuticorin**, a railway terminus in the south, with a rice and passenger trade with Ceylon. **Calicut**, a prosperous little port on the west coast.

There are also many small cities inland, carrying on trade, and many well known in history, as **Madura**, **Trichinopoly**, **Tanjore**, **Kumbakonam**, and **Conjeveram**, each of which has in the past been the capital of a kingdom.

Conjeveram (Kanchi) is famous for its ancient Hindu temples. Many pilgrims from Madras and elsewhere go to visit them during the year. **Madura**, **Tanjore**, and **Kumbakonam** also contain temples equally fine.

Touching the Madras Presidency are the Native States of **Travancore** and **Cochin**.

BOMBAY

This Presidency embraces the whole of Western India down to about 14° N. It also includes **Aden**, and other British possessions in the Red Sea. In India it is made up of a large area directly under the administration of the Governor, **Sind**, and many **Native States**. The chief features of the Presidency are the Western Ghats, and the level plains of **Gujarat** to the north-west of them; part of the tableland is also included in its boundaries. The chief products are **rice**, west of the Ghats; **millet**s; **wheat**, in the northern plains; and **cotton**. The mineral wealth of Bombay is not large, but **manufactures**, especially in Bombay city, are carried on in large mills with European machinery. The country is well supplied with railroads. Population, about 20,000,000, or 27,000,000 with native States.

Chief Towns.—**Bombay** (979,000), the capital of the

Presidency, is both a leading seaport and manufacturing town. It has a splendid natural harbour, in which have been built fine docks, and it is connected by rail with all parts of India. It is one of the cities that owe their great increase in size to foreign trade, for it is the nearest seaport to Europe, and many large steamship companies run direct lines of steamers from the ports of Europe to Bombay.

The city contains many fine buildings, among which may be mentioned the Victoria terminus, one of the finest railway stations in the world. Bombay is the seat of a University. Population, about a million.

Poona.—This is the hot weather capital of the Presidency. It is also an important military station. In the days of the Mahratta supremacy it was the chief town of the Mahratta Confederacy where the Peshwa had his court.

Baroda.—This is the chief town of the progressive Baroda State, ruled over by the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Ahmedabad.—This town, like Bombay, has an important cotton-manufacturing industry. Cotton grown in Gujarat is brought here to the mills, the tall chimneys of which rise on every hand. It is the old capital of the kingdom of Gujarat.

Karachi.—An important and rapidly rising port at the mouth of the Indus. It is the natural outlet for the products of Sind, Kathiawar, the Punjab, and the north-west of India. At many stations on the North-Western Railway in the early part of the year thousands of bags of wheat can be seen waiting to be carried down to Karachi, where it is shipped to other countries.

Surat.—In times past this was the most important port on the west coast. It lies at the mouth of the Tapti River. Outside the river mouth was the scene of the battle between the English and Portuguese when both were competing for the trade with India. The old factories

of both Portuguese and English are still to be seen by the river side in the town.

Bijapur.—The beautiful mosques and tombs of this old town rise from the grassy plains of the Deccan. The wall still stands, together with the gate that Aurungzeb entered when he conquered the city. At one time Bijapur was the greatest kingdom of the Deccan and Southern India. Its buildings stand as a monument of its former greatness.

Ahmednagar, to the north of Bijapur, was the capital of the first Deccan kingdom to fall to the Moghuls.

Sholapur, between Bijapur and Ahmednagar, is a rising industrial town. The tall chimneys of the mills testify to its cotton industry. It is connected by the Southern Mahratta Railway with Bijapur, and stands on the main line between Bombay and Madras.

Pandharpur, near Sholapur, is the famous town of pilgrimage of the Hindus.

Haidarabad (Sind), an old town famous for its silk and gold embroideries. It is an ancient capital city, and contains the tombs of its Amirs.

HAIDARABAD

Haidarabad, the dominions of the Nizam, occupies a large part of the Deccan Plateau. It is ruled by the Nizam, whose palace is at Haidarabad city, the capital. Millets, cotton, fruits, and sheep are the chief products, and the Nizam's railway connects the capital with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which runs from Bombay to Madras. Population, about 13,000,000.

MYSORE AND COORG

The Native State of **Mysore** and British district of **Coorg** lie just to the north of the Nilgiri Hills, in the angle made by the two ranges of Ghats. The chief products are millet,

cotton, coffee, and, in Mysore, gold. The chief towns are Mysore and Bangalore, noted for its carpets. Population, about 6,000,000.

CENTRAL INDIA

Central India is the name given to a number of Native States lying in the centre of India, about the Tropic of Cancer. The greater part of it stands on the tableland, but the north of the Gwalior State is on the plains of the Jumna. Among the special crops may be mentioned opium and tobacco. The minerals include coal, diamonds, and iron ore. Population, about 9,500,000.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

This territory is mainly under British administration, but it contains also Native States, and lies to the east of the Central Indian States, and south of Bengal. Cotton is the chief product, and Nagpur, the chief town, is noted for its oranges. Jabulpore is also an important town, and one of the chief stations of the East Indian Railway. Population, about 14,000,000.

RAJPUTANA

Rajputana is the name of a region to the north-west of the centre of India, made up of twenty Native States under British protection. It is divided, from north-east to south-west, by the Aravali Hills, which run across it. The chief wealth lies in herds of sheep, goats, camels, cattle, and horses. The chief crop is a kind of millet, but the most important product is salt. The principal town is Jaipur (140,000), one of the finest cities in India. The name, Rajputana, denotes that it is the land of the Rajputs. Population, about 10,500,000.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

This province lies to the west of Bengal, and largely consists of the plains drained by the Ganges and Jumna and their tributaries. The chief industry is agriculture, and the nature of the crops tells of a more northerly and cooler climate than that of Bengal and the Central States. The chief crops are **wheat** and **barley**, grown during the cold weather. During the hot months a great deal of **rice** is also grown, and **millets**, and in a few places **tea**. Population, about 50,000,000.

Chief Towns.—**Benares**, the sacred Hindu city, is on the left bank of the river Ganges. It is famous for its temples, and the pilgrims that visit them, rather than for its trade. The sacred city is more widely known by its ancient name of **Kashi**.

Allahabad is an important trading town situated at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna. It is connected by rail with all parts of India, and is the capital city of the Province. The University is at Allahabad.

Cawnpore is a large trading town of quite recent growth. It is the centre of a large trade in grain, and as a railway centre is one of the most important in India. Instead of manufacturing purely ornamental stuffs, it has aimed to make itself famous in India for machine-made cotton goods, leather goods, and other articles of everyday use.

Agra, on the Jumna above Allahabad, was in the sixteenth century the Mohammedan capital of India, and contains the **Taj Mahal**, probably the finest Mohammedan building in existence.

Lucknow the former capital of Oudh, is the centre of trade in its district, the most populous in India. It is famous for its gold and silver brocade, and fine muslins.

Other important towns are **Meerut**, **Bareilly**, the old capital of Rohilkand, **Moradabad**, and **Naini Tal**, the hill-station to which the Lieutenant-Governor goes in the

hot weather. Close to Naini Tal is **Mussoorie**, another prosperous hill station. **Roorkee**, near Hardwar, contains the chief engineering college in India in which young men who wish to be engineers are trained for service in the Public Works Department or other branches of engineering.

THE PUNJAB

This province lies in the north-west of India, and consists mainly of the northern plains of the Indus. To the north of it among the Himalayas lies **Kashmir**, a Native State under British influence, to which English people go in the hot months.

In only about a third of the total area of the Punjab can crops be raised, owing to the scanty rainfall. This portion, in the east of the province, has therefore the larger part of the population. The chief crops are **wheat, pulses, and tea**, in the hills. Population, about 20,000,000.

Chief Towns.—**Lahore** is the capital, the seat of the Lieutenant Governor, and a University city.

Delhi, on the Jumna, near the eastern boundary of the Province, is famous in history. It was built by the Moghul emperor, Shah Jahan, when he moved his capital from Agra, and contains many beautiful buildings and objects of interest. It carries on the industries that are so often associated with old capitals, gold, silver, and fine muslin work.

Amritsar, the capital of the Sikhs, is the most flourishing commercial city in the Punjab, and is famous for its Kashmir shawls and carpets. It contains the great temple of the Sikh religion, the Golden Temple.

Mooltan, a very ancient city, is now a military cantonment. The heat in the hot weather is intense, and the country in its neighbourhood receives hardly any rain. It is a busy trading centre.

Rawal Pindi, a modern city, is the largest military station in India. Forty miles from the town is the beautiful hill station of **Murree**, situated on the road to Kashmir.

Other important towns are **Jullundur** and **Umballa**. The famous battlefield of **Panipat** is near the town of the same name, about fifty miles north of Delhi.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

This territory lies in the extreme north-west, touching Afghanistan. Its chief industry is agriculture, and the chief crop is **wheat**. **Peshawur**, an important military station, is the largest town, thirteen miles from the Khyber Pass.

NEPAL AND BHUTAN

These States naturally form a part of India, lying on the southern slopes of the Himalayas, but they are independent of the British Government. Nepal exports to India food grains, oil-seeds, timber, and cattle, and imports both European and Indian goods. Bhutan lies to the east of Nepal, and to the north of the Brahmaputra valley. Its population is a very scanty one.

Examination Papers

- A.
 1. Describe India's position in Asia.
 2. What are its chief physical characteristics ?
 3. Describe the courses of two of the largest northern rivers.
 4. Say what you know about the Deccan.
- B.
 1. Name the chief mountains.
 2. How do the mountains affect the climate of the west coast of India ?
 3. What is peculiar about the coast line of India ?
 4. Briefly describe Ceylon.
- C.
 1. What is necessary besides earth to make plants grow ?
 2. Why is irrigation necessary in India ?
 3. Name some of the most valuable of Indian crops.

4. What kind of climate does wheat require, and where in India is it grown ?
 5. Name some of the most valuable Indian minerals.
 6. What industries is India famous for ?
- D.
1. What would you mean if you spoke of trade ?
 2. Name some important towns connected by railways, and the names of the railways if you know them.
 3. Name the provinces of the north-eastern part of India.
 4. Describe the position of Haidarabad State, and name the provinces touching it.
 5. Name the two principal cities of the Punjab.
 6. Say what you know about Benares and Cawnpur.
-

THE INDO-CHINA PENINSULA

This peninsula lies for the most part within the North Torrid Zone. It consists of Burma, included in the Indian Empire, the countries of Siam, Annam, and Cambodia, and the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements at its southern end.

BURMA

Burma is one of the wealthiest provinces of the Indian Empire, and one of the homes of the Buddhist religion. In the north it touches Assam and in the south Siam. Physically it consists of a number of mountain ranges that run almost north and south to join the Himalayan system. Between these ranges flow the two great rivers Irawaddy and Salween, which have thrown up large deltas at their mouths. On the rich land so formed, and in the valleys of the country, vast quantities of rice are grown. Population about twelve millions.

CLIMATE

The monsoon brings abundant rain with it when it crosses the land in June, and makes the climate moist. Owing to its southern position and low altitude Lower

Burma is hot for the greater part of the year. Upper Burma does not receive nearly so much rain, and has a much hotter and drier summer in consequence. On the other hand it has a lower temperature during the winter months of the year.

RIVERS

The principal rivers rise in the mountains of the north-west. The most important from a commercial point of view is the **Irawaddy**, which is navigable 900 miles from its mouth. The delta is split up into numerous channels, along which the Burmese sailing boats glide with their loads of rice, and the steamers carry general cargo.

PRODUCTS

The principal product is **rice**, then comes the beautiful wood called **teak** which is used for making furniture, and for shipbuilding. There are many dense forests in the country from which are taken **gum** and **rubber**, and **bamboos**.

Cotton, **tobacco**, **indigo**, **spices**, and **cutch** for tanning are also produced.

Of the minerals the most important is **petroleum**, and **gold**, **rubies** and **jade** are also found.

A country that produces such things as rice which everyone eats, petroleum which is burnt in a million lamps all over India, and teak which is also used everywhere in India, must have a large trade and be a rich country.

TOWNS

The capital town, where the Lieutenant-Governor lives, is **Rangoon**. This town is also the chief port of the country. It stands near the mouth of the Irawaddy on the Rangoon river. On the river side stand the rice mills with their tall chimneys. Here the rice is husked before it is sent abroad and sold. In many places the river banks

are strewn with balks of teak that have been floated down from the upper reaches of the river where the teak forests grow. Elephants are used to move the timber, but they are now being replaced by overhead steam trolleys.

Mandalay is the old Burmese capital where King Thebaw's palace stands. It is on the Irawaddy and is connected by rail with Rangoon and with Katha, a town a little south of Bhamo.

Bhamo is connected by steamer with Mandalay, and is the town through which the trade with China passes.

Prome is a large town on the Irawaddy connected by the Prome railroad with Rangoon.

Bassein is an important port with many rice mills.

Moulmein is the port at the mouth of the Salween river, and is the centre of a large trade in tea and rice.

Akyab is a thriving port on the coast halfway to Chittagong.

Mogok, a little north of Mandalay, is the centre of the ruby mining district.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND FEDERATED MALAY STATES

The Straits Settlements belonging to Great Britain are the towns of Singapore, Penang and Malacca. Of these Singapore is by far the most important, standing at the mouth of the narrow strait that connects the Indian Ocean with the China Sea. It is a very important coaling station and a port at which goods are transhipped from one steamer to another.

Penang is also an important town and port. It stands on an island, and a ferry connects it with the railroad on the mainland. Malacca is an old port at which coasting steamers call on their way from Singapore to Penang. Opposite, on the other side of the Straits, lies Sumatra, a Dutch colony.

The **Federated Malay States** make up the bulk of the peninsula. They receive plenty of rain and vegetation is luxuriant. The chief product is **tin**, which is found in the district that lies between Malacca and Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the States. Another product is gold. Large rubber estates have recently been planted, and the sale of rubber and tin is a source of business to the merchants of the Straits Settlements towns. Large numbers of coolies from Madras work upon the rubber plantations.

The chief towns of the Federated Malay States are **Kuala Lumpur**, **Ipoh**, and **Taiping**, connected by rail with the ports of Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson, Penang, and Malacca.

The country in its natural state is covered with dense forests and jungle. The interior of the peninsula is hilly and sometimes mountainous, and the rivers are short and rapid. The country is governed for the native princes by British Residents, who are responsible to the Governor of Singapore.

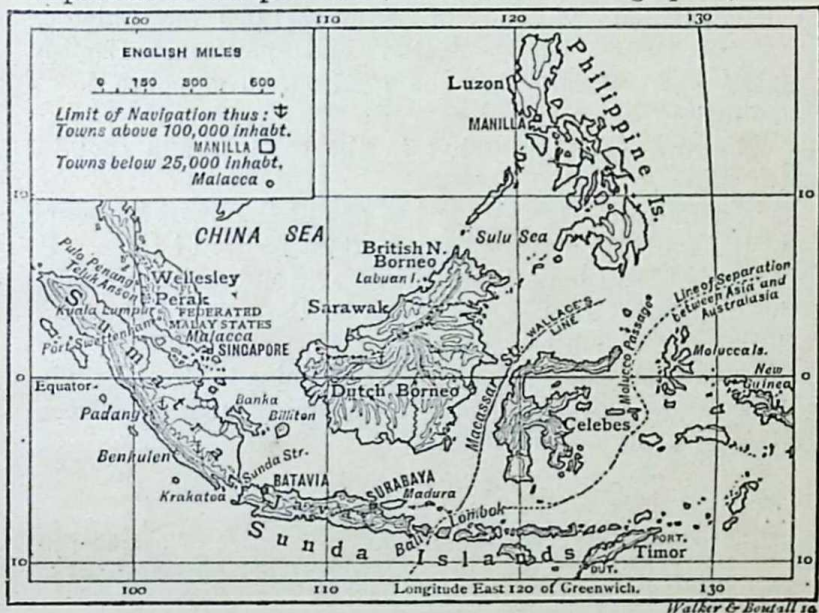
SIAM, ANNAM, &c.

The kingdom of Siam lies on the eastern side of the peninsula. It is partly flat and partly mountainous. The chief river is the **Menam**, on which stands the capital, **Bangkok**, of about a million inhabitants. This number is ten per cent. of the population of the whole country. Here, as in Burma, there are a large number of Chinese. The Siamese are Mongolian, like the Burmese, and their religion is Buddhism. The chief products are **rice** and **teak**, which are carried to the mills and sawing sheds by river. The old capital is Ayuthia, which lies on the river above Bangkok. The hilly part of the country is rich in minerals, which have not yet been exploited. There is only one short railroad in the country.

Saigon, near the mouth of the Mekong river, is the

capital of the French Possessions. **Huë**, a strongly fortified town, is the capital of Annam. **Hanoi** is the capital of Tongking.

Of the islands in the **Malay Archipelago**, the Philippines are held by the United States of America. Java is an important Dutch possession, and Borneo belongs partly to



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THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO

the British and partly to the Dutch. Lying so near to the equator and within the monsoon region the climate is hot and moist, and the soil fertile. Forests cover the mountains. Sago, bananas, and cocoa nuts furnish food. The lowlands produce coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar-cane, tobacco, cinchona, and spices. Tin and coal are also found in some of the islands. Manilla, in the Philippines, produces also Manilla hemp, of which rope is made.

HONG-KONG

Hong-Kong, a small island at the mouth of the Canton river, has belonged to England since 1841, and is governed as a Crown Colony.

Size and Surface.—The island has an area of about 30 square miles. It is mountainous and very beautiful.

Population.—284,000, of whom 211,000 are Chinese, the remainder being officials and garrison. English merchants, officials, and the garrison. The police force are mainly Sikhs.

Climate.—Extremely hot in the summer and cool in the winter.

Commerce.—Hong-Kong has one of the finest harbours in the world, and is a very important centre of trade. It is also the most important British naval and military station in the East. Hong-Kong is to be the seat of the new University of Southern China.

Wei-hai-wei.—This was leased by China to Great Britain in 1898 and is a calling place for steamers trading between Shanghai and northern China.

Examination Papers.

- A.
 1. What is the position of Burma on the map ?
 2. Does the monsoon reach Lower Burma ? What kind of climate has it ? What grain likes a moist climate ?
 3. Where is rice grown in Burma ?
 4. Compare Upper with Lower Burma.
 5. What other products has Burma ?
 6. Why is Burma a well-to-do country ?
- B.
 1. Where are the Federated Malay States ?
 2. Which are the Straits Settlements ? Which belong to Great Britain ?
 3. How are the Federated Malay States governed ?
 4. What are their chief products ?
 5. Describe the physical features of the peninsula.
 6. What is the chief product of Siam ? What is the chief town ?
If there was no steamer direct from Calcutta to Bangkok, where would you expect to change steamers ?
 7. Why is Singapore important to shipping ?

THE CHINESE EMPIRE

China is an empire in the east of Asia about the same size as India. The greater part of the land consists of high plateaux reaching in Tibet to the height of 15,000 feet. Of these plateaux the two chief are those of **Mongolia** and **Tibet**. The country, generally speaking, slopes from west to east, and several magnificent rivers flow across the country in that direction. The only large lowland is the **Plain of Northern China**, which is covered with a very fertile soil.

China is cut off from the rest of Asia by the great **Desert of Gobi** and lofty mountains in the south-west. Hence the people for ages have had no dealings with the rest of the world, and have kept a set of manners and customs of their own. The civilisation of China is very ancient. The people belong to the **Mongol race**. They follow the **Buddhist** religion, which they have much altered to suit their own ideas, and also the religion of the great Chinese moral teacher, **Confucius**. They speak a language of their own.

For hundreds of years the Chinese have been in much the same state as they are now. They are an industrious people. They cultivate the land, and by means of irrigation every bit of fertile soil has been made fruitful. Canals afford waterways for the carriage of goods. There are many large towns, mostly on the banks of rivers, and a large population live entirely in their boats upon the rivers and canals.

MOUNTAINS

The mountains cross the plateaux in various directions. The chief ranges are :

- (1) The **Kuen Lun**, which run eastward from the Pamirs into China, where they are known as the **Fu-niu-shan Mountains**.
- (2) The **Altyn-tagh** are north of the **Kuen Lun**,

They run to the borders of Manchuria as the **Khingan Mountains**.

- (3) The Tian Shan, Altai, and other ranges partly separate China from Siberia.
- (4) The **Himalayas** separate Tibet from India.

RIVERS

China Proper is drained by two very large rivers and many smaller ones, most of which flow from west to east into the Pacific Ocean.

- (1) The **Yang-tse-Kiang**, the largest river in Asia, rises in Tibet, and flows across the south-east of China to the **Yellow Sea**. Many cities and towns have been built upon its banks. It is navigable for hundreds of miles, and fleets of boats are constantly passing over its waters.
- (2) The **Hoang-ho** is another very large river, but it is sometimes disastrous to the people, because at times it overflows and floods the country.

There is also a Grand Canal, 700 miles in length, running north and south between **Tientsin** and **Hangchow**.

PEOPLE

China contains about 400 millions of people—that is, about a third as many again as there are in India. The people belong to the **Mongolian race**. They have sallow complexions and somewhat flat features.

They grow great quantities of rice, which is their chief food, as well as many other kinds of grain. They are fond of fruits and vegetables of all kinds.

For a long time China supplied all the tea that came to Europe, but the trade has now gone largely to India and Ceylon.

For centuries China has supplied Europe with silk.



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THE CHINESE EMPIRE: PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

Walker & Swallow

CLIMATE

The climate of China is very different from that of India. In the north there is a change from a warm, cloudy, and rainy summer to a long winter with clear skies and icy north winds. In the south there is less contrast in the character of the seasons.

PRODUCTS

The north of China is the land of wheat, millet, and cotton ; the south, of rice, tea, silk, and sugar. The Chinese Government is discouraging the use of opium, which was formerly widely cultivated in China.

TRADE

Even at the present day there are only a few seaports where Europeans are permitted to trade.

China exports tea, rice, silk, and imports manufactured goods of all kinds.

TOWNS, &c.

Pekin, the capital, stands in a densely populated plain in the north-east. Population about a million.

Tientsin, the port of Peking, stands at the northern end of the Grand Canal.

Shanghai is the chief port where trade is carried on with foreign countries. It is near the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Canton, Hangchow, Chifu, and Hankow are other ports that carry on a large trade.

Manchuria, north of China Proper, is a hilly, fertile country. The chief port is **Niu-Chwang**. **Mukden** is the capital. The Japanese are rapidly developing the port of **Dairen**.

Lhasa is the capital of **Tibet**, and the residence of the **Dalai Llama**, or high priest of the Buddhists.

Examination Paper

1. Give a brief physical description of China.
 2. Say what you know about the Chinese people.
 3. What are the names of the Chinese mountains ?
 4. Describe the waterways of China that you know.
 5. What are the chief products ?
 6. How does the climate of the north of China differ from that of the south ?
-

THE JAPANESE EMPIRE

Japan is a country of volcanoes, high mountain ranges, and short rapid rivers. It is called by the Japanese themselves **Nipon**, and consists of a group of islands on the east coast of Asia. Their area is about equal to that of Bengal, but their population is not more than half that of Bengal. The soil is made up of the lava which in the course of ages has crumbled into earth, and been washed by the rain down the slopes of the volcanoes to the valleys and plains. This soil is very fertile. Rain is plentiful, and so large crops are grown in spite of the smallness of the area that can be cultivated. The peninsula of Korea has also now been annexed by the Japanese. The highest mountain is **Fuji Yama**, 12,000 feet.

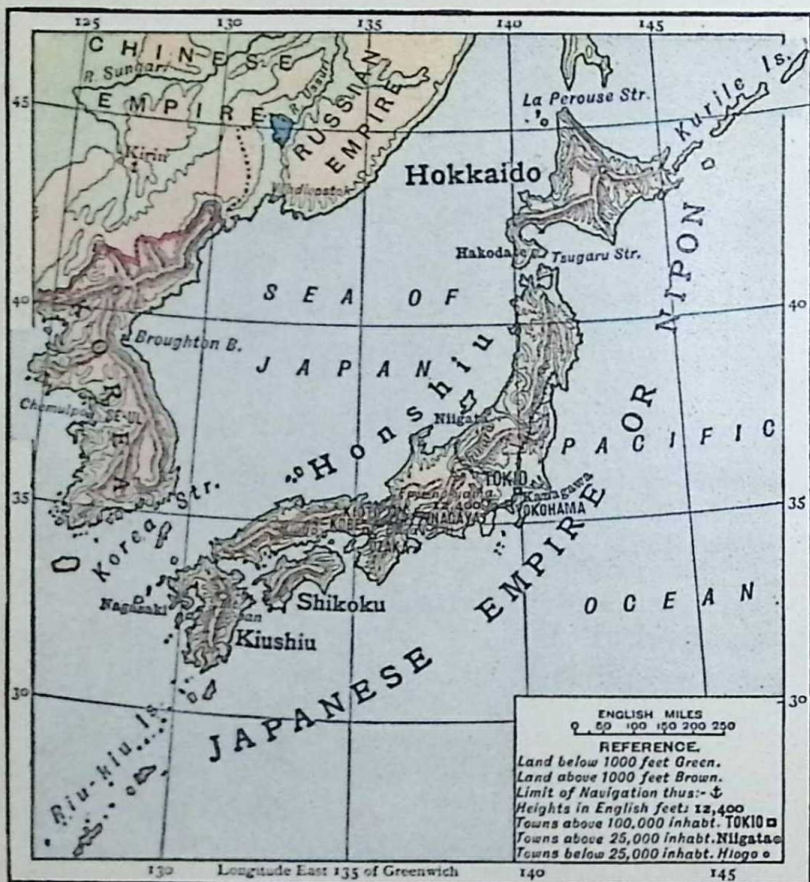
PEOPLE

The people of Japan are now the most progressive of Asiatics. They are of the Mongol race, but not pure Mongols as the Chinese are. It is believed that they have mixed to some extent with people of Malay blood.

For centuries, they, like the Chinese, would not allow foreigners to settle in their country. Now, however, they

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have thrown over their old customs, and have opened their country to trade. They have raised armies, and built a



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JAPAN: PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

Walker & Boutall sc.

navy. They have sent their soldiers, sailors, and citizens into foreign countries to be trained in the arts of war and seamanship. They have built schools and colleges, in which

science and foreign languages, more especially English, are taught.

The Japanese are famous for their native arts and manufactures. Their silk fabrics and lacquered wares are known all over the world. The general religion of the Japanese is Buddhism.

ISLANDS

The Kurile Islands, the Luchee Islands, and other groups, also Formosa, off the coast of China, are part of the Japanese empire.

MINERALS

Japan is rich in minerals. Iron and coal are found in large quantities. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and sulphur are also obtained.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Products.—The chief crops are rice, wheat, millet, rye, and barley. Other products are tea, silk, cotton, and tobacco.

Industries.—The chief industries are the manufacture of silk and cotton, ship-building, steel works, and the old industries, porcelain, lacquer, and bronze work. The work of Japanese artists is remarkable for its delicate finish.

Before long the Japanese will have added many modern industries to this short list.

FOREIGN TRADE

The chief exports are : Silk, tea, rice, coal, porcelain, lacquered ware, and camphor, which is obtained from the camphor tree.

The chief imports are : Cotton and woollen goods, sugar, petroleum, machinery, and ships.

TOWNS

The capital is the important city of Tokyo, in the middle of the largest island, with a population of a million and a half.

Yokohama, near Tokyo, is the most important port for European trade.

Kyoto, the ancient capital, is the seat of learning, art, and religion.

Osaka, **Kobe**, and **Nagasaki**, besides others, are important ports. Osaka is also an important manufacturing town.

Korea is a mountainous peninsula jutting out from the Chinese mainland. It is now a part of the Japanese empire.

Examination Paper

1. Describe the surface of Japan.
2. What do you know about the Japanese ?
3. What minerals are found in Japan ?
4. What are the chief products ?
5. Which port does the largest export trade ?
6. What do you know of the climate of Japan ?

IRANIA

Irania is the name given to the land lying between the valleys of the rivers Tigris and Indus, beyond the north-western frontier of India. It is made up of three countries : **Persia**, **Afghanistan**, and **Baluchistan**. Of these, the last named is under British influence.

SURFACE

The **Plateau of Iran** is about 4,000 feet high, and rises near the sea. The rivers, therefore, flow inland into lakes, or lose themselves in the desert.

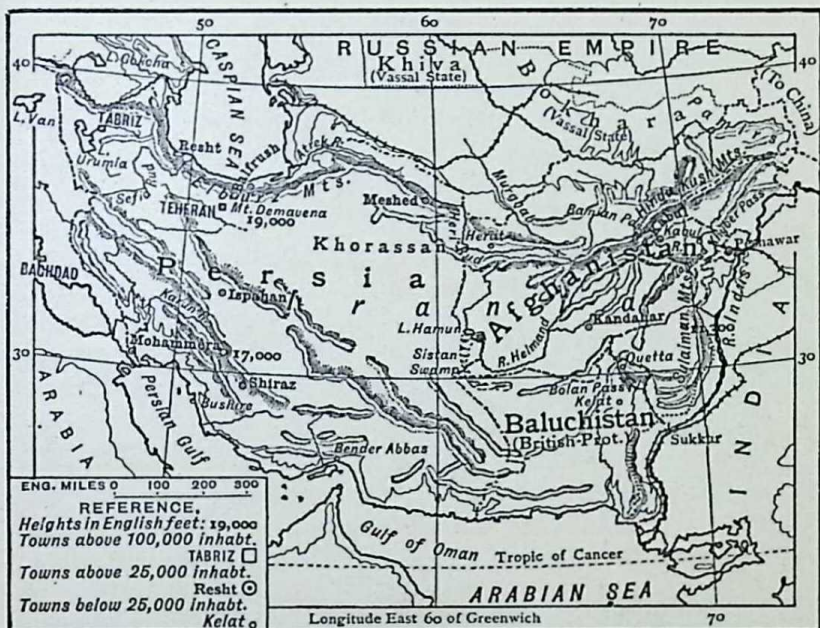
From the north of Persia, a belt of waste land stretches across Baluchistan to the great Indian Desert near the Indus. To the north of Baluchistan the land rises to the **Highlands of Afghanistan** and the lofty **Pamir Plateau**.

The **Sulaiman Mountains**, and the **Hindu Kush**, are within Irania.

CLIMATE

The climate is dry, with great heat in the valleys, and extreme cold in the highlands, especially in Afghanistan.

The country is too much to the west to be within the influence of the Indian south-west monsoon.



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IRANIA

PRODUCTS

Crops are raised by means of irrigation. The water is obtained by canals from the rivers, or from wells.

The highlands are the homes of wandering tribes who rear goats, horses, and two-humped camels.

ROADS

Afghanistan is joined to India by two main roads across the Sulaiman Mountains. The first starts from Peshawur and goes through the Khyber Pass to Jellalabad, and then to Kabul, the capital. The second starts from Sukkur on the Indus, passes by the fortress of Quetta, and then to Kandahar and Herat.

The largest town in Baluchistan is Kelat.

ARABIA

Arabia is the largest peninsula in the world, quite twice the size of India. On the south it is washed by the Arabian Sea, and on the west it is separated from Africa by the Red Sea. It receives scarcely any rainfall, and the greater part of the interior is a desert. Only in the middle can people live, and here the Arabs rear numbers of horses, goats, asses, sheep, and single-humped camels. The Arabs are very fond of their horses, and they are among the finest in the world. A large part of Arabia belongs to Asiatic Turkey. Aden and Perim are British. The Arabs, however, even in the part that belongs to Turkey, govern themselves. They are Mohammedans in religion.

The Arabs are very keen traders. In olden days they used to do nearly all the carrying trade of the Indian Ocean.

SURFACE

The surface of the country consists of a large plateau sloping towards the East, with narrow lowland strips round the coast. In the extreme north-west Mount Sinai rises to the height of 9,000 feet.

TOWNS

The most famous towns are in the west, the Turkish portion. Here is the sacred city of Mecca, the birthplace of Mohammed, to which, in the early months of the year, thousands of pilgrims go. On the coast is Jedda, the port of Mecca; to the north Medina.

AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan is a neighbour of India. If you will turn to the photo-relief map on page 38 you will see the **mountainous nature** of the region to the north-west of India, where Afghanistan lies.

Owing to its elevation the **climate** of the country is harsh in the winter months. The mountains and higher valleys are deep in snow throughout the winter, and icy winds blow from them into the more sheltered districts in which the people live. The mountain ranges separate the inhabited districts, and this has caused the people to split up into clans. They are a hardy, vigorous, and warlike people. The greater part of the population are **Sunni Mohammedans**. They have no system of representative government but are ruled by their **Amir**.

TOWNS

The chief towns are **Kabul** (70,000), **Kandahar** in southern Afghanistan, to which a railway from India nearly extends by way of the Bolan Pass, and **Herat** in western Afghanistan. There are no railways in the country, and goods are carried along the paths and roads on carts or on pack animals.

THE ADEN PROTECTORATE

Aden is a fortified settlement on a peninsula in the south of Arabia. The protectorate includes **Perim**, an island near Aden, fortified to guard the **Red Sea**, the **Somali Coast** in Africa, the island of **Socotra**, and the **Kuria Muria Islands**. It is governed from Bombay.

CYPRUS

Cyprus is a large island in the Mediterranean belonging to England. It is mainly agricultural, and produces **corn**, **cotton**, **wine**, and **fruits**. It also has **sponge fisheries**.

Examination Papers

- A.
1. What countries are included in the district of Irania ?
 2. Describe the surface of Irania, comparing the surfaces of the countries.
 3. What mountains are in Irania ?
 4. How does India communicate with Afghanistan ?



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ASIATIC TURKEY: PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

- B.
1. Where is Arabia ?
 2. What is its chief peculiarity of climate ?
 3. What are its famous towns ?
 4. Say what you know about Aden.
- C.
1. Describe the surface of Afghanistan.
 2. How are goods carried into it from India ?
 3. Which are the chief towns ?

TURKEY IN ASIA

Part of Turkey only is in Asia, the other part is in Europe.

The Turkish Empire in Asia is made up of what is called **Asia Minor**, part of **Armenia**, **Syria**, **Mesopotamia**, and parts of **Arabia**. It stretches away to the west of Persia, until it joins Turkey in Europe. It is something less than half the size of India, and has a population of about 20 millions.

SURFACE

The surface of Asiatic Turkey may be divided into two districts, the **lowland plain of Mesopotamia**, and the **highland region of Asia Minor, Syria, and part of Armenia**. In both Asia Minor and Armenia there is a **plateau**, and the **Plateau of Asia Minor** is bordered by mountains to the north and south. On the west, fertile valleys run down to the sea. The highest mountains are the **Taurus Mountains**, which rise to a height of 13,000 feet. The **Armenian Plateau** is higher than that of Asia Minor. Mountain ranges cross it and rise in **Mount Ararat** to 17,000 feet. In Syria two mountain chains run south, through Palestine to Mount Sinai in Arabia. They are called **Lebanon** and **Anti-Lebanon**, 10,000 feet high.

Between these ranges there is a very fertile valley, which further south deepens into the valley of the Jordan. In the lowest part lies the Dead Sea, 1,300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. To the east, Syria is a desert, which runs into the desert of Arabia.

RIVERS

The **Euphrates** and **Tigris** both rise in Armenia, flow through Mesopotamia, and then into the Persian Gulf.

There are other rivers flowing north into the Black Sea and into the Mediterranean. Some also flow inland into salt lakes, such as the **Dead Sea**, which is intensely salt.

PRODUCTS

These are of many kinds, as much of the country of Asiatic Turkey is very fertile. Chief among them are wheat, barley, sesame (for oil), opium, raisins, figs, cotton, silk, tobacco, oranges. Sponges are obtained from the Mediterranean, wool from the fat-tailed sheep, and mohair from the Angora goat.

Turkey is famed for its tobacco, and exports great quantities ; also carpets, which are made in the country.

TOWNS, &c.

The chief towns are :

Smyrna, the most important, is also the chief seaport.

Brussa, the centre of the silk-producing district, the old capital of the Turkish Empire.

Beirut, the principal port of Syria.

Bagdad, once the capital of Arabia.

Adana, and **Jerusalem**.

Damascus, the capital of Syria, one of the oldest cities in the world.

There are a few short railways, but most of the trade is carried on by means of camel caravans. Some is done by water on the Tigris and Euphrates.

The country is inhabited by **Turks**, **Arabs**, **Greeks**, **Armenians**, and others.

There are several islands also included in the Turkish Empire.

Examination Paper

1. Which are the chief countries of Turkey in Asia ?
2. Describe the surface of Turkey in Asia.
3. What are the chief mountain ranges ?
4. What are the chief products ?
5. How is inland trade carried on ?
6. Name the chief towns of Asiatic Turkey.
7. What valley lies between the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon ranges in Syria ? Why is it remarkable ?

RUSSIA IN ASIA

The whole of Asia north of the frontier lines of Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and China belongs to Russia. It is about one-third of the whole continent, and is joined to Russia in Europe. In this country the races that are native to it are already less in numbers than the Russians.

The chief industries are **agriculture** and **mining**, both of which are chiefly carried on by Russians. The native races rear **horses** and **cattle** on the steppes and upland regions, and hunt animals of the forest for their fur skins.

Asiatic Russia is divided into three regions: **Siberia**, the largest; **Russian Central Asia**, also called **Turkestan**; and **Caucasia**, which touches Persia.

SURFACE

The whole of the northern part, **Siberia**, is one vast plain sloping towards the Arctic Ocean in the north, and rising to tablelands and mountain ranges on the east and to the **Pamir Plateau** and **Tian Shan Mountains** on the south. There is, however, in the middle a **lowland plain** sloping down to the Caspian Sea. This lowland plain contains several salt lakes, the largest of which are the **Caspian Sea**, the **Sea of Aral**, and **Lake Balkash**.

The Caucasus Mountains, from which the district of **Caucasia** takes its name, stand in the south-west by the Caspian Sea. One peak in the range rises to a height of 18,000 feet.

RIVERS

The rivers of **Siberia**, with the exception of the **Amur**, flow north into the Arctic Ocean. Therefore, though large, they are of no use to shipping, and they are often blocked by ice.

The three great rivers flowing north are:

The **Obi** (2,600), the **Yenesei** (2,900), and the **Lena**.

The **Amur** (2,300) flows eastward to the Pacific Ocean.

In **Russian Central Asia** the rivers all flow inland into salt lakes, or into the desert, where they are dried up. The chief of these is the **Amu**.

In **Caucasia** the principal rivers are the **Kur** and **Aras**, which flow into the Caspian Sea.

CLIMATE

The air is everywhere very dry, and in most places it is excessively cold in the winter season and very hot in the summer. In **Siberia** the winter lasts for nine months, and most of that time the ground is covered with snow.

In most parts rain is scanty, and the crops have to be raised by irrigation. The water for irrigation is taken from the rivers that rise in the high mountains, and are constantly fed in the summer by melting snow.

In **Caucasia**, south of the mountains, it is warm, and there is plenty of rain. Here fruits of all kinds are grown.

PRODUCTS

These are, chiefly : **Wheat** and other grains, and **cotton**. **Furs** are obtained from the forests ; **horses**, **fat-tailed sheep**, and **camels** are reared on the steppes.

Siberia is very rich in **gold**, and **Caucasia** in **petroleum**. Other metals are also found in plenty.

RAILWAYS, ROADS, AND TOWNS

The rivers can only be used for traffic in the summer.

A canal has been cut from the **Yenesei** to the **Obi**.

A railway runs right across the country, from the **Ural Mountains** on the west to **Vladivostok** on the **Sea of Japan**, on the east, a distance of over 5,000 miles. There is also a great road that runs east and west across the country, touching **China** at **Kiakhta**. Here the teas, silks, &c., of **China** are exchanged for the furs, &c., of **Siberia**.

The important towns are on the great road. Omsk is the capital of Western Siberia, Irkutsk of Eastern Siberia.

Examination Papers

- A.
 - 1. What countries make up Asiatic Russia ?
 - 2. What do the people chiefly do ?
 - 3. Name the lakes of the lowland plain of Russian Central Asia.
 - 4. In which direction do most of the large rivers flow ?
- B.
 - 1. Describe the climate of Siberia.
 - 2. What are the chief products of Asiatic Russia ?
 - 3. Why are there so few people living in Siberia ?
 - 4. How are goods taken across Asiatic Russia from Europe ?

EUROPE

1. **Europe** is a small continent, being only about a quarter of the size of Asia ; but it contains many countries and many people.

It forms the western part of the great mass of land called the Old World, or the Eastern Hemisphere. If you will look at the map you will see that its shores are washed by :

The **Atlantic Ocean** on the west.

The **Mediterranean Sea** and **Black Sea** on the south.

The **Arctic Ocean** on the north.

And it is joined to Asia on the east.

2. Europe has high lands in the centre and plains on the north. It has an abundance of large rivers, and a great part of its surface consists of good land that can be cultivated.

SURFACE

3. You will see by the map that a great mountain mass lies in the centre of the continent. This mountain system is the **Alps**. Some of the peaks are very lofty, and **Mont Blanc** reaches a height of 15,732 feet, or about 3 miles above the level of the sea.

Many of the Alpine mountains are so high that they are covered with snow and ice all the year round. The valleys are fertile, and are the home of an industrious and thriving people.

4. Stretching away from the Alps to the east there are many ranges, which join a long range called the **Carpathian Mountains**.

To the south another range springs from the Alps, and is continued through the whole length of Italy under the name of the **Apennines**.

A lofty range, the **Pyrenees**, lies between France and Spain.

In the north-west of Europe another system of highlands, the **Scandinavian Mountains**, almost covers the countries of Norway and Sweden.

Europe contains a great number of other mountain ranges, and the countries containing them can be discovered by looking at the two maps.

RIVERS

5. No continent is better supplied with rivers than Europe. This is due to the abundant rainfall and the variety of slopes of the land.

Rivers flow in all directions from the central mountains, thus—

The river **Rhine** flows towards the north, and enters the North Sea.

The river **Rhone** rises near the Rhine, but flows into the Mediterranean Sea.

The river **Danube** flows towards the east; and enters the Black Sea.

The largest river in Europe, the **river Volga**, flows across the great Russian plain, and discharges its waters into the **Caspian**, a great inland sea of salt water.

LAKES

6. Europe does not possess many lakes. The largest are in Russia, the chief being **Lake Ladoga**. There are many beautiful lakes in the valleys of the Alps.

PLAINS

7. The most extensive is the **Northern Plain of Europe**.

CLIMATE

8. The greater part of Europe lies in the **Temperate Zone**, and is, therefore, not subject to great extremes of heat and cold. It has an abundant rainfall.



RELIEF MAP OF EUROPE



PRODUCTS

9. (1) **Vegetable.**—The chief grain crops, such as wheat, oats, and barley, will grow over nearly the whole of Europe. Fruits also flourish, such as apples, pears, and plums in the north, the vine in the centre and south, and oranges, lemons, currants, &c., in the far south.

Timber is abundant in most parts of Europe.

(2) **Animal.**—Europe is rich in domestic animals, such as horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs.

A few savage wild animals are still left, such as the wolf and bear in Russia.

(3) **Mineral.**—Europe is rich in the useful minerals, such as coal and iron, but has little gold or silver.

COUNTRIES

10. The European countries are :—

THE BRITISH ISLES . . .	<i>Capital</i>	London.
FRANCE	„	Paris.
THE GERMAN EMPIRE . . .	„	Berlin.
RUSSIA	„	St. Petersburg.
ITALY	„	Rome.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY . . .	„	Vienna.
SWITZERLAND	„	Bern.
SPAIN	„	Madrid.
PORTUGAL	„	Lisbon.
HOLLAND	„	Amsterdam.
BELGIUM	„	Brussels.
DENMARK	„	Copenhagen.
NORWAY	„	Christiania.
SWEDEN	„	Stockholm.
TURKEY	„	Constantinople.
ROUMANIA	„	Bukharest.
GREECE	„	Athens.



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Walter & Bouallie.

EUROPE: POLITICAL

POPULATION

11. We have said that Europe has a large population. It contains about 400 millions of people. The most thickly peopled country is Belgium, and the British Isles come next ; Russia is the least thickly peopled, having only 50 to the square mile, whereas Belgium has 586.

There are many reasons why Europe has so large a population, the chief being that it has a climate in which people can live in comfort and do their work all the year round. It is not very mountainous, has a good rainfall, and plenty of rivers. There is an abundance of fertile soil and good forest-lands. The most useful minerals are found in many parts, and there are plenty of good harbours where ships may lie in safety.

Questions

1. Look at the photo-relief map of Europe and describe the general physical character of the continent. Are the rivers numerous ? Is this likely to be useful to cultivation or the reverse ? What is the position of the British Isles ?

Looking at the coloured physical map, which countries are mainly plateaux ? Are they intersected by rivers ? If Spain is on a plateau, what climate in summer would you expect it to have ?

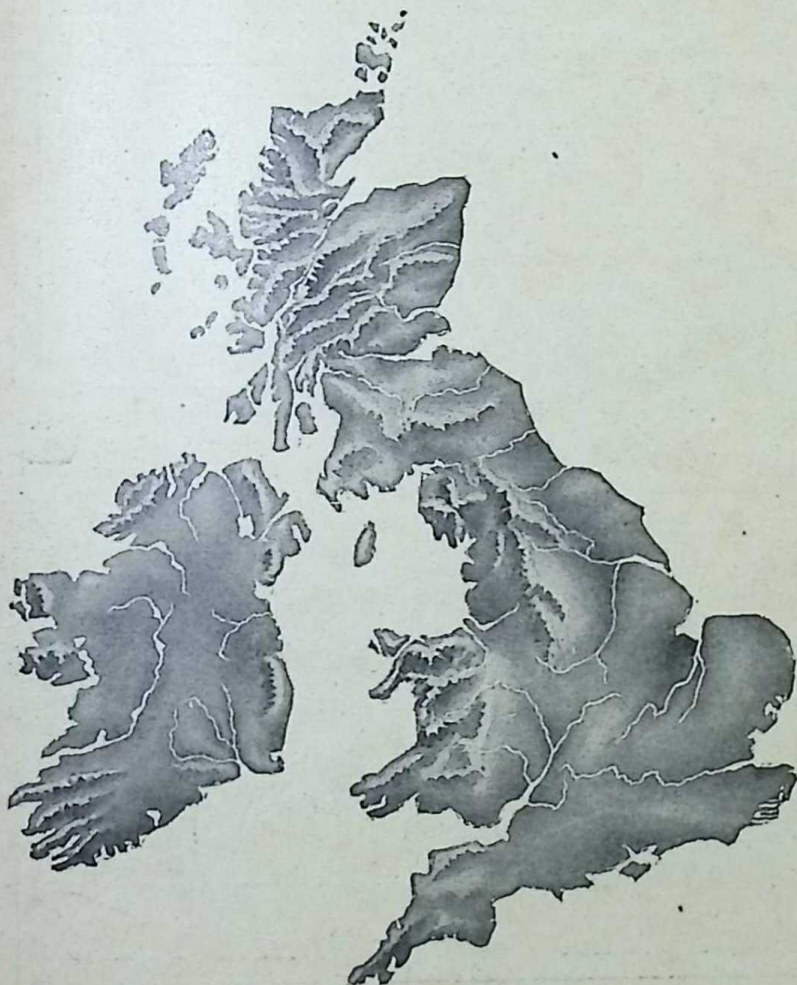
THE BRITISH ISLES

1. The **British Isles** consist of two large islands and many small ones. The two large ones are **Great Britain** and **Ireland**. The island of Great Britain comprises the countries **England**, **Scotland**, and **Wales**.

Area.—The area is about 120,000 square miles. Population, about 45,000,000.

Position.—The islands lie off the west coast of the continent of Europe.

The people of Great Britain and Ireland were the first to invent machines that could manufacture more quickly and cheaply the



RELIEF MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS



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ENGLAND AND WALES: PHYSICAL

things that used to be made by hand. An Englishman invented the steam-engine, another Englishman invented machines for making cotton goods. The great industries that sprang up soon made Britain the leading manufacturing and trading country in the world. England has always been a great sea-faring nation, so English ships carried the goods made in England to foreign countries.

Besides being skilful engineers and craftsmen, the people are also enterprising and fond of adventure. They sailed to foreign countries such as America, Canada, Australia, and India, and settled and traded there. They also have a national ability to rule, so as the settlements grew they developed systems of law and order. In this way the British Empire spread, and the British Islands, besides being the greatest trading nation and a leader of civilisation among nations to-day, are also the centre of the Empire. One of the greatest acts of civilisation of the British people was to put down slavery. The British taxpayers had to pay money out of their own pockets to the slave-owners in different parts of the world to compensate them for the freedom given to their slaves. They were willing to do this in order that the principle should be established that slavery was wrong and must not be continued.

The British Empire comprises about one-fifth of the globe.

2. The British Empire consists of :—

1. In **EUROPE** : Great Britain and Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta.
2. In **AMERICA** : British North America ; many of the West Indian Islands.
3. In **ASIA** : India, including Burma, the Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong.
4. In **AFRICA** : a large part of Africa.
5. In **AUSTRALASIA** : Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

There are also many smaller possessions.

SURFACE.—The highest part of Great Britain is in the north (Scotland). But, generally speaking, the whole of the country is hilly. In the southern part (England) there is a range of mountains that form a sort of backbone to the land. This is called the **Pennine Range**. None of the mountains of Great Britain are high, the highest, Ben Nevis in Scotland, is only 4,406 feet. England slopes



SCOTLAND: PHYSICAL

gradually from west to east, therefore the longer rivers flow from west to east. There is another group of mountains in Wales.

Chief ranges of the British Isles :—The **Grampians**, in the centre of Scotland. The **Cheviot Hills**, which lie between England and Scotland. The **Pennine Range**, through the middle of northern England. The **Cumbrian Group**, in the North-west of England, the highest peak of which is **Sca Fell**, 3,160 feet. The **Welsh Mountains**, the highest peak of which is **Snowdon**, 3,570 feet. The **Irish Mountains**.

The Coast Line is much indented. The most westerly Cape of England is Land's End ; the most easterly, the North Foreland.

SEAS.—The British Isles lie in the **Atlantic Ocean**. The parts of this Ocean with more local names which wash the shores of the British Islands are :—**East.**—The **North Sea**. **South.**—The **English Channel**. **West.**—The **Irish Sea**, between the North of England and Ireland.

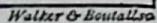
ISLANDS.—**South.**—**Isle of Wight**. **West.**—**Anglesey** (a Welsh county), **Isle of Man**, **Hebrides**, and other islands off the coast of Scotland. **North.**—**Orkney Isles**, **Shetland Isles**.

CLIMATE.—The land lies in the North Temperate Zone. There are no great extremes of heat and cold. The British Isles are warmer than most countries in the same latitude because they are surrounded by the sea, which is nearly the same temperature all through the year.

The rainfall is not so large as that of India, about 30 inches generally in the year ; but some falls every month and sinks into the ground instead of running away. This keeps the land fertile. Ireland and Scotland have a greater rainfall than England.

RIVERS

Scotland.—The river **Clyde**, which rises in the Southern Scotch Hills, and has the city of **Glasgow** upon its banks. It flows into the sea on the west coast.



The river **Forth**, on the east coast, has **Edinburgh** upon its estuary.

England.—The river **Thames**, about 200 miles long, flows in an easterly direction to the North Sea.

The **Thames** flows through some of the most fertile land in **England**. It drains and waters the land, and affords a waterway across the heart of the country.

Its estuary is deep enough for the largest ships, and there stands upon its banks the **City of London**, the largest city and trading centre in the world.

The river **Severn** rises in the **Welsh Mountains**, and flows into the **Bristol Channel**.

The **Trent** and **Ouse**.—These two rivers join when near the sea and form a wide estuary called the **Humber**. The seaport of **Hull** is on the **Humber**.

Other rivers are the **Tyne**, with **Newcastle** on it, flowing east. The **Mersey**, with the city of **Liverpool** upon its estuary, the **Avon**, with **Bristol** on it, flowing west.

Ireland.—The largest river in **Ireland** is the river **Shannon**. It is nearly 220 miles long, and, the centre of **Ireland** being a flat plain raised very little above the level of the sea, the river runs slowly on its course to the **Atlantic Ocean**.

The other important rivers are the **Lee**, **Blackwater**, and **Suir** in the south, and the **Liffey** and **Boyne** in the east of **Ireland**. **Dublin** is at the mouth of the river **Liffey**, and **Cork** at the mouth of the river **Lee**.

LAKES

There are many lakes in the **British Isles**, especially in **Scotland** and **Ireland**. The largest is **Lough Neagh** in **Ireland**. There are many others in **Ireland**, large and small. In **Scotland** the largest is **Loch Lomond**, and **Loch Katrine** is famous because of the lovely country in which it is situated. The lakes in the **British Isles** are famed for

the beauty of their surroundings, and many people each year travel long distances to visit them.

SOIL AND PRODUCTS

England is the most fertile country of the British Isles, and most of the useful crops grow freely there.

The lowlands of Scotland and many parts of Ireland are also cultivated. The principal crops are: **Wheat, oats, barley, grass** (food for sheep and cattle), **potatoes, turnips**, and many kinds of other vegetables, and fruit.

MINERALS

1. No country could be better supplied with useful minerals than England. The most valuable minerals are not gold and silver, but **iron and coal**, for it is out of iron that machinery is made, and manufactures cannot be carried on without coal. Further, in England, **coal, iron, and limestone** are found close together. Limestone is used in the process of smelting the iron ore (which is iron mixed with earth and stone). The smelting process separates the true iron from the rock.

2. **Copper, lead, and tin** are also found, and **salt** is abundant.

The most valuable kind of coal is a very hard coal, sometimes called 'steam coal,' found in South Wales. It is used for driving the engines of great steamships, or other engines that require great heat and little smoke and waste.

CAUSES OF MANUFACTURES

Great Britain is the chief manufacturing country in the world, and the following are a few of the causes that have helped to bring her into this position. Great Britain has a good climate, and so people can work all the year; plenty of fertile soil to supply food, though her people have so increased in numbers that at present she does not supply

nearly enough food to feed them ; good rivers and harbours ; abundance of coal and iron, without which manufactures are not possible ; a central position for trade with other countries ; and an energetic and industrious people.

GREAT INDUSTRIES

The great industries of Great Britain are :—

- (1) **Agriculture**, by which is meant the cultivation of the soil, rearing of cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, &c.
- (2) The **iron and steel** manufacture.
- (3) The **cotton** manufacture.
- (4) The **woollen** manufacture.

(1) **Agriculture**.—This great industry is carried on all over the country. The chief crops are **wheat, barley, oats, and root crops**.

Rearing of **sheep, horses, and pigs**. **Dairying**, which includes the keeping of cattle for the sake of the milk, **beef, butter, and cheese**.

(2) **Iron Manufacture**.—This industry is carried on chiefly upon the coal-fields. All kinds of iron goods are made in a district called the **Black Country**, at the towns of **Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and others**.

Machinery is made at **Manchester and Leeds** ; **steel goods** at **Sheffield**.

(3) The **Cotton Manufacture** is chiefly carried on upon the coal-field of **South Lancashire**, in the neighbourhood of **Manchester**, the centre of the industry ; and at **Paisley** near **Glasgow**, where there is an abundance of coal and plenty of streams of water. Further, the ports of **Liverpool** and **Glasgow** afford easy places of entry for the raw cotton, most of which is brought from **America and India**.

Cotton is the seed of the cotton plant, which is cultivated largely in the United States of America and India. The soft, fluffy cotton is contained in a pod, which bursts when ripe. The cotton is then picked, packed into large bundles or bales, and

shipped to Liverpool, whence it is taken to Manchester and other large towns. When it reaches the mill it is cleaned and put through many processes, being finally spun into long threads or yarn, and woven into cotton cloths of various kinds. It is sent to all parts of England, and to countries all over the world.

Importance of this Industry.—The cotton manufacture gives employment to a vast number of people. There are the men who grow the cotton; the men who bring it from America and India to England; the men who build the ships; the men who make the iron, steel, &c., of which the ships are built; the people who work in the mills and make the raw cotton into cloth; the people who sell the cotton goods and take them to other places, &c. Besides all these there are the people who are growing food for all. The result is that, because of this manufacture, there are many more people living in South Lancashire than there could possibly be if they had not this great industry to support them. In the same way, if the industry grows in India, it will provide work and food for great numbers of people, and will help to make India a much richer country than it is at present.

4. Other great industries are: **Shipbuilding** at Glasgow and other towns on the river Clyde in Scotland, at Belfast in Ireland, and at Newcastle and other Tyne ports; **woollen** manufacture, which is carried on in the great Yorkshire towns of Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield; **jute**, which is made into sailcloth, sacking, &c., at Dundee, in Scotland; and **linen**. Then also there is the great **pottery** industry of Stoke-on-Trent and other towns in Staffordshire, the **chemical** industry of Lancashire, and the **leather** industry of Northampton.

There are many other minor industries such as glass-making, straw plait for hats, silk, motor-car manufacture, bicycles, &c., carried on in various parts of England, too numerous to describe.

TRADE

The larger part of these great industries is carried on in England, and the reason that England is able to maintain such a large population is that a large number of its people

are employed in making things that are sold to other countries. England makes more **cotton, woollen, iron, and steel goods**, as well as countless other things, than she requires to satisfy her own needs. These things she sells to other countries, and in exchange gets supplies of **wheat and flour, beef and mutton, raw cotton and wool, tea, coffee, sugar**, and many other things which she cannot grow in sufficient quantities or which her climate does not suit.

SEAPORTS

The chief seaports are :

1. **London**, on the river **Thames**, carries on trade with every part of the world.
2. **Liverpool**, at the mouth of the **Mersey**, trades largely with America and with most of the countries of the world.
3. **Cardiff**, in South Wales, the chief outlet for the coal that is dug in the Welsh coal-fields. **Bristol**, also on the Severn estuary.
4. **Hull and Southampton**.
5. **Glasgow, Leith, and Dundee**, in Scotland.
6. **Dublin, Belfast, and Cork**, in Ireland.

The ports given are only a very few of the British seaports. Nearly every river has a port at its mouth, like **Yarmouth** on the **Yare**, or **Dartmouth** on the **Dart**.

Portsmouth and Plymouth on the south coast, and **Chatham**, near the mouth of the **Thames**, are the three great naval stations.

Ships of War are built at **Portsmouth, Devonport** (near **Plymouth**), **Glasgow**, and at other ports.

GREAT CITIES

London, upon the river **Thames**, is the capital of England and is the largest city in the world. It contains more people than the whole of Australia. It has been an important place for more than a thousand years, and many of the houses of old London are still standing. It has many fine bridges, and is full of fine churches and buildings.

108 LONGMANS' GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES FOR INDIA, BK. I

All the roads and railways of the country centre at London or are connected with it.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is famous in history. It was the capital of the old Scottish kings before Scotland became a part of Great Britain. It is one of the finest cities in Europe.

Dublin, the capital of Ireland, is also a fine city. It stands upon the river Liffey.

Liverpool is second only to London in importance as a trading centre. It stands on the estuary of the Mersey.

Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland, and it vies with Liverpool for the position of second city in Great Britain and Ireland.

Manchester, one of the busiest cities in the British Isles, famous for its cotton industry, lies quite near to Liverpool, and is joined to the sea by a ship canal.

Belfast, in the north of Ireland, has many manufactures and builds large ships.

Some other great manufacturing and trading towns are **Leeds**, **Birmingham**, **Sheffield**, **Leicester**, **Nottingham**, **Newcastle-on-Tyne**, and **Bristol**.

Winchester, in Hampshire, was the old capital of England.

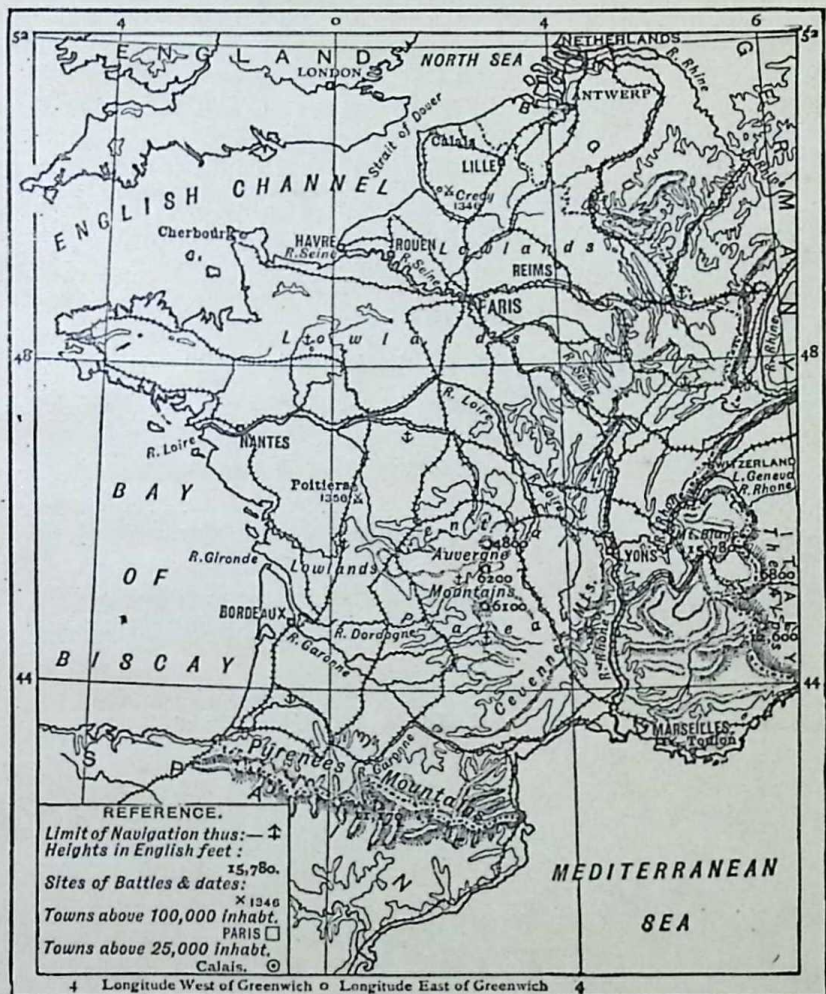
Windsor Castle is one of the homes of the King of England and Emperor of India.

Oxford and **Cambridge** are the seats of the two ancient Universities. There are universities in all the leading cities, for example : **Leeds**, **Manchester**, **Birmingham**, **Sheffield**, **Edinburgh**, **Dublin**, and **Aberystwith**.

FRANCE

France has nearly twice the area of the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Ireland). It is the country nearest to England, and lies on the west coast of Europe. France has a large amount of fertile soil, and it is watered by many

ivers. It is inhabited by over 38 millions of industrious people, most of whom earn their living by cultivating the land.



ENGLISH MILES
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FRANCE

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They speak a different language, but otherwise are much like Englishmen. Their towns are well built, railways run in every direction, and there are plenty of good roads.

SURFACE

The land is highest in the south-east, and slopes gradually to the north and west.

Its eastern side is cut off from other countries by hills and mountains, the Alps. Another range of mountains, the Pyrenees, cuts it off from Spain, and it is washed by the sea upon the north west, and south.

RIVERS

Many fine rivers flow from the hills in the south-east to the sea in the north and west.

The chief are : The Seine, on which stands Paris, the capital of the country, and one of the finest cities in the world.

The Loire, which runs through the heart of France to the west coast.

The Garonne, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows to the west coast. The great port of Bordeaux stands at its mouth.

CROPS

Most of the crops grown in England are also grown in France. But France is chiefly famous for the cultivation of the vine. A great number of people are employed in making wine from the grapes plucked from the vine. The wine is sent all over the world, much of it from the port of Bordeaux.

INDUSTRIES

Coal and iron are found in the north-east. This is the part of the country in which most of the manufactures are carried on. Rouen, on the Seine, is a great manufacturing city. Cotton and linen are made there. The woollen

industry is carried on in the north, where sheep are raised, and **Lyons**, in the valley of the Rhone, is the centre of the great silk industry of France.

Examination Paper

1. Why do most of the French rivers flow towards the north-west ?
 2. What are the chief mountains in France ?
 3. What are the principal crops grown in France ?
 4. What are the chief industries of the people ?
-

THE GERMAN EMPIRE

The **German Empire** is one of the most powerful in the world. The country is larger than France and contains more people. It lies on the west side of central Europe.

Germany contains large tracts of fertile land, besides great forests, and coal, iron, and other metals are found ; hence the people are employed in both agriculture and manufacture.

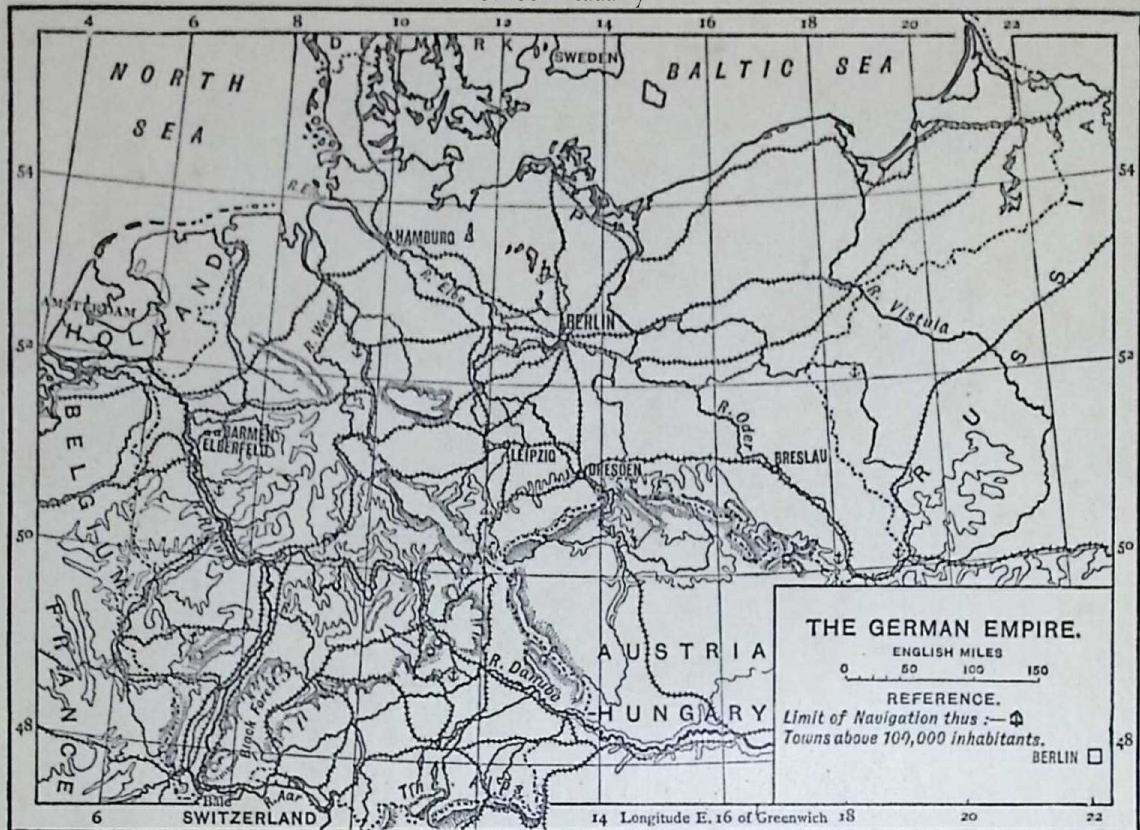
The people are well educated and industrious. Germany has fine universities. Every man in both France and Germany is obliged to serve a certain time in the army, so these countries can both raise millions of soldiers in time of war.

SURFACE

The southern part of Germany consists of highlands crossed by mountain ranges. The land slopes towards the north to a large plain that lies across the country. From the south highlands many rivers flow north.

RIVERS

The **Rhine**, which for the greater part of its course flows through Germany, has been for centuries one of the great waterways of Europe. It flows into the **North Sea**.



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The other chief rivers are the **Weser, Elbe, and Oder**, which all flow from the south to the north and east.

INDUSTRIES

Agriculture is the chief industry. The crops are much like those of England, **rye, wheat, barley, oats, and vegetables**, also **beetroot** for making sugar. The **vine** also is cultivated in the south.

Manufactures.—**Coal and iron** are found in the north-west, which is the chief manufacturing district. Here **cotton, woollen, iron, and silk goods** are made.

Railways stretch across the country in all directions.

CITIES

Berlin, the capital, is nearly in the centre of the empire.

Hamburg, at the mouth of the **Elbe**, is the chief seaport.

Breslau is the seat of a great iron-making district, and an important market for wool. It is on the river **Oder**. **Munich** is the largest city of Southern Germany.

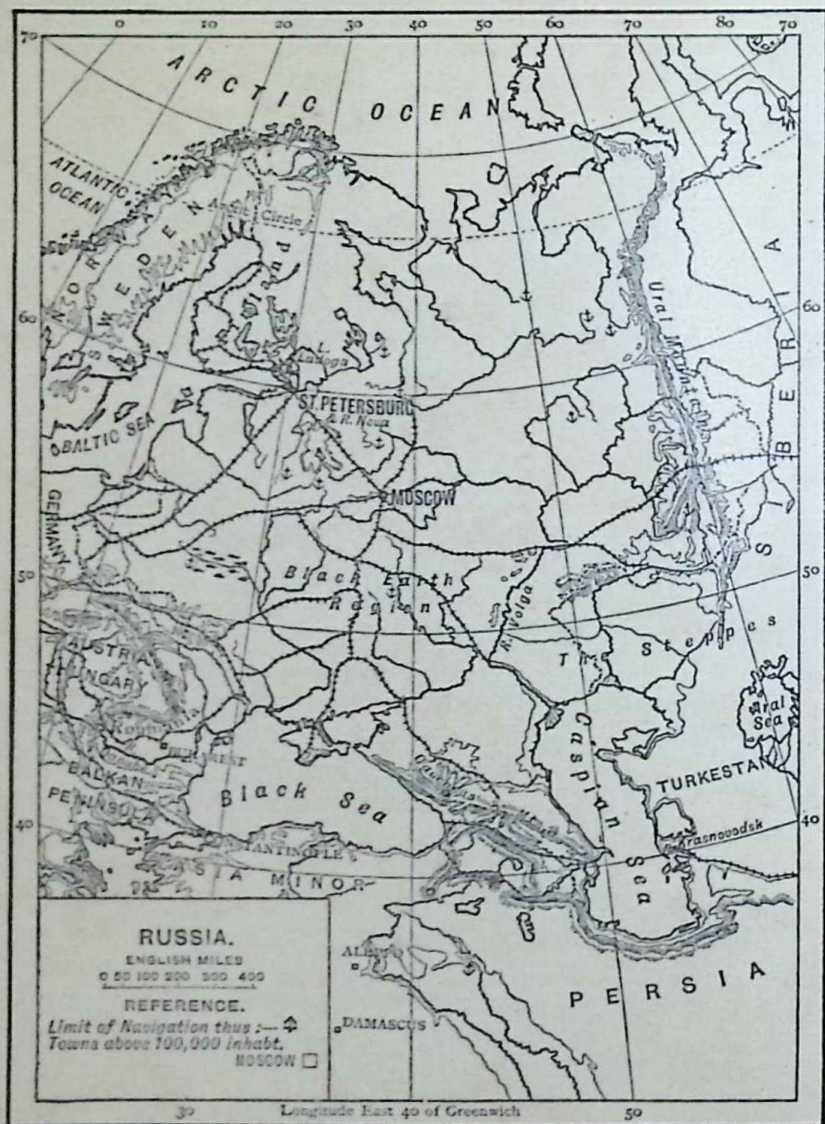
Examination Paper

1. What is the position of Germany in Europe ?
2. What are the chief rivers ? In which direction do they flow ?
3. What are the chief crops ?
4. Describe generally the surface of Germany.
5. Which is the capital, and which is chief seaport of Germany ?

RUSSIA

Russia extends over a **vast plain** twenty-three times the size of Great Britain. It covers the whole of the eastern part of Europe. It also extends beyond Europe over the whole of Northern Asia. Russia is equal to about one-seventh of all the land on the globe.

The only mountain range is the **Urals** in the east. Though Russia is so vast, her population is only about



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three times that of Great Britain. Great rivers flow across the country ; there are vast forests, and wide plains of fertile soil called the **Steppes**.

The largest river is the **Volga** (2,400 miles), and it is the longest in Europe. It flows into the Caspian Sea, an inland salt-water sea.

PRODUCTS

The chief crops are **rye**, **wheat**, and **oats** ; **flax** and **hemp** are also grown, and there is an abundance of **timber**. **Furs** of many kinds. Of minerals, **iron** and **gold** are the chief.

CITIES

The chief are **St. Petersburg**, the capital, and **Moscow**, in the heart of the country. They are both large home trading centres.

The other countries of Western Europe are grouped as follows :

In the north : **Norway**, **Denmark**, and **Sweden**.

In the middle : **Holland** and **Belgium**, west of Germany ; **Switzerland**, south of Germany.

In the south : **Spain**, **Portugal**, **Italy**, **Austria-Hungary**, **Roumania**, **Turkey**, and **Greece**.

Russia occupies the whole of Eastern Europe,

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Sweden and **Norway** together form the great peninsula of **Scandinavia**, the largest in Europe, but small compared with **Arabia**. They are countries of high tablelands, dotted with **mountains** and cut deeply by narrow valleys. **Norway** is more rugged than **Sweden**, and is very thinly populated. The people are mainly engaged in cutting timber, fishing, and shipping. Capital, **Christiania**.

Sweden contains more lowlands than Norway. The people are employed in **agriculture**, **cutting timber**, and **mining for coal and iron**. Capital, **Stockholm**.

Denmark is a small country divided from the Scandinavian Peninsula by a narrow sea. It is a flat country, and the people are employed in **agriculture** and rearing **cattle**. They send large quantities of **butter** to England. Capital, **Copenhagen**.

Spain and Portugal together form what is called the **Iberian Peninsula**, on the west of Europe. Although twice the size of Great Britain, it contains only half the number of people. Lying in the southern part of Europe, the climate is warm. The whole of the interior is a **high tableland** crossed by mountains. The Pyrenees divide Spain from France.

The chief industry of the two countries is **agriculture**. **Iron, coal, copper, and quicksilver** are found, and **grapes**, from which wine is made, are grown freely. Capital of Spain, **Madrid**. Capital of Portugal, **Lisbon**.

Italy is another peninsula. It lies in the Mediterranean Sea, to the east of Spain. A high range of mountains, the **Apennines**, runs down its whole length. Italy has a warm climate, and contains about three-quarters of the population of the British Isles. It has a great name in history, for two thousand years ago Italy was the home of the Romans, who conquered nearly all the known world.

The chief products are **wheat, rice, grapes, oranges, and figs**. Wine is made from the grapes. Also **sulphur and marble** are found, and **iron and coal**, but not together, as in England.

Italy is mainly an agricultural country, but it has an important industry in the **rearing of silkworms** and the **making of silk**. Italy has many beautiful buildings. Capital, **Rome**. Besides being the capital of Italy, Rome is the seat of the Pope, the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The largest city of Italy is **Naples**, which has over half a million people. **Milan** is the largest city of northern Italy.

The other big peninsula of Europe is the **Balkan Peninsula**, also in the south. It lies in the Mediterranean Sea, to the east of Italy. It is made up of several States, of which the best known are **Turkey** and **Greece**. The northern part of the peninsula is crossed by the **Balkan Mountains**. **Tobacco**, **maize**, **oranges**, and **olives** are grown there.

The chief city is **Constantinople**, the capital of Turkey.

Athens, the capital of Greece, is famous for its past history. It was once the most civilised city in the whole world. Greek architecture will always remain a model of its kind.

Holland and **Belgium** are small countries that lie to the west of Germany. They are together often called the **Netherlands**. The greater part of them is flat, and many stretches of land are below sea level. The sea is kept out by means of banks of earth, covered with grass to bind them together. The Dutch of Holland at one time carried on a considerable trade with India.

In Holland the people are mainly employed in **farming**, and they send **cattle**, **butter**, and **cheese** to England.

In Belgium there are rich coal-fields, and **iron** is smelted.

Fishing and **shipping** also employ many of the people.

Capitals : **Holland**, **Amsterdam** ; **Belgium**, **Brussels**.

Seaports : **Holland**, **Rotterdam** ; **Belgium**, **Antwerp**.

Austria-Hungary is in size the second country of Europe. It is in the centre of the continent. Its surface is mountainous, with a large plain in the middle. Of mountains, the **Alps** are on its west side, the **Carpathians** in the north. A great river runs through the heart of the country. This is the **Danube**. Most of the people are employed in **agriculture**. **Wheat** and **maize** are the chief crops. **Cattle** and **horses** are reared upon the plains. **Cotton** is the chief manufacture ; and **linen** and **wool** are spun and woven.

Capital, **Vienna**, on the river Danube. This city is the centre of the trade of the country. **Buda-Pesth** is another large town upon the Danube.

Switzerland is a small country lying in the heart of the Alps. It is a land of mountains and lakes. There is some fertile soil in the valleys, where the people grow their corn. The people are very industrious, and rear sheep and cattle, and make cheese. Cotton, silk, and watchmaking are the most important manufactures. Capital, **Bern**.

Examination Papers

- A.
 1. Give a short general description of Europe.
 2. What are the boundaries of Europe ?
 3. Name the chief mountain ranges.
 4. Name the chief countries of Europe.
- B.
 1. Describe the surface of Great Britain.
 2. In what part of Europe do the British Isles lie ?
 3. Give some reasons showing why England is the richest country in the British Isles.
 4. What are the chief industries of Great Britain ?
 5. Say what you know about London.
- C.
 1. To what seaports in Great Britain do ships carry goods from India ?
 2. What goods do ships bring from Great Britain to India ?
 3. What cargoes do ships take from Bombay and Calcutta to English ports ?
 4. Where and what are Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Portsmouth, Thames, Pennines ?
 5. Compare the climate of England with that of India.
- D.
 1. Describe the geographical positions of Norway and Sweden, Spain, and Austria-Hungary.
 2. Give a short account of the surfaces of Holland and Switzerland.
 3. In which countries is the vine grown ?
 4. Name some of the chief cities of Europe.
 5. Which is the largest river in Europe ? Through what country does it flow, and into what sea ?
 6. Say what you know of the industries of Great Britain, France, and Germany.

AFRICA

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. **Africa** is the southern part of the great mass of land that comprises the Old World. It is about three times the size of Europe. It is impossible to tell what the population is, but it is supposed to be about two hundred millions.

Africa has the sea upon all sides—the **Mediterranean Sea** on the north; the **Red Sea** and **Indian Ocean** on the east; the **Indian Ocean** on the south; and the **Atlantic Ocean** on the west; but, for its size, it has very few harbours.

It has no well-marked physical features, like the other great continents. The interior consists mostly of high plains, and in the north there is a vast sandy desert—the **Sahara**.

From the high lands of the central regions two mighty rivers flow in different directions to the sea—the **river Nile** to the north, and the **river Congo** to the west.

Until recent years the interior of Africa was but little known; but the travels of Livingstone and Stanley, and many other missionaries and travellers, have made us acquainted with the greater part of it.

The native people are either black or brown in colour and in so large a continent there are many races of men speaking many different languages.

MOUNTAINS

2. The chief mountains are the **Atlas Mountains**, in the north; the coast ranges, of which the highest peak is

Mount Kenia, in East Africa. From the coastal ranges the country spreads out as a great tableland.



RELIEF MAP OF AFRICA

RIVERS

3. Africa is not a well-watered country. Its rainfall is small. But there are some large rivers, the three most important of which are : •

(1) **The river Nile**, which rises in the central tableland and, after a course of about four thousand miles in a northerly direction, flows into the Mediterranean Sea.

Its lower course lies through Egypt. The valley of the Nile is extremely fertile, and is rendered more so by the annual overflow of the river, which deposits a coat of fertile mud over the fields.

(2) The river **Congo**, which flows into the Atlantic, is a mighty river, and drains a vast extent of country.

(3) The river **Niger**, which flows into the Gulf of Guinea.

(4) The river **Zambesi**, which flows into the Indian Ocean, and is famous for its mighty waterfall.

LAKES

4. Many large fresh-water lakes lie in the central table-land, the largest being the **Lake Victoria Nyanza**.

PRODUCTS

5. (1) **Vegetable**.—The valley of the Nile is very fertile, and **cotton**, **wheat**, **rice**, and other crops are raised. **Palm-oil**, from the fruit of the palm-tree, is sent from the west coast.

Sugar is produced in various places on the east coast.

(2) **Animal**. (a) **Wild**.—Africa is the home of many wild animals, though some kinds are being killed off. The **lion**, **elephant**, **rhinoceros**, **hippopotamus**, many kinds of **antelope**, the largest of which is the **giraffe**, are to be found in the southern and central interior.

(b) **Domestic**.—**Sheep** are reared upon the uplands of South Africa. **Oxen** in the south, **horses** and **camels** in the north, are the chief beasts of burden.

Many parts of Central Africa are almost impassable by oxen or horses because of poisonous flies, which sting the animals, and death soon follows.

(3) **Mineral**.—**Gold** and **diamonds** are found in South Africa to the value of many millions of pounds a year.

PEOPLE

6. The natives have either black or very dark skins in the west and centre, and brownish in the south-east. They grow 'mealies,' or sweet Indian corn, as well as fruits; raise cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry. Their houses are mostly of beehive shape, and are made of branches, mud, and thatch. The population of Central Africa is kept down by constant fighting among the tribes.

The **Zulus**, in South-East Africa, were at one time a most warlike and powerful nation, but their power was broken, and they are now peaceful and law-abiding.

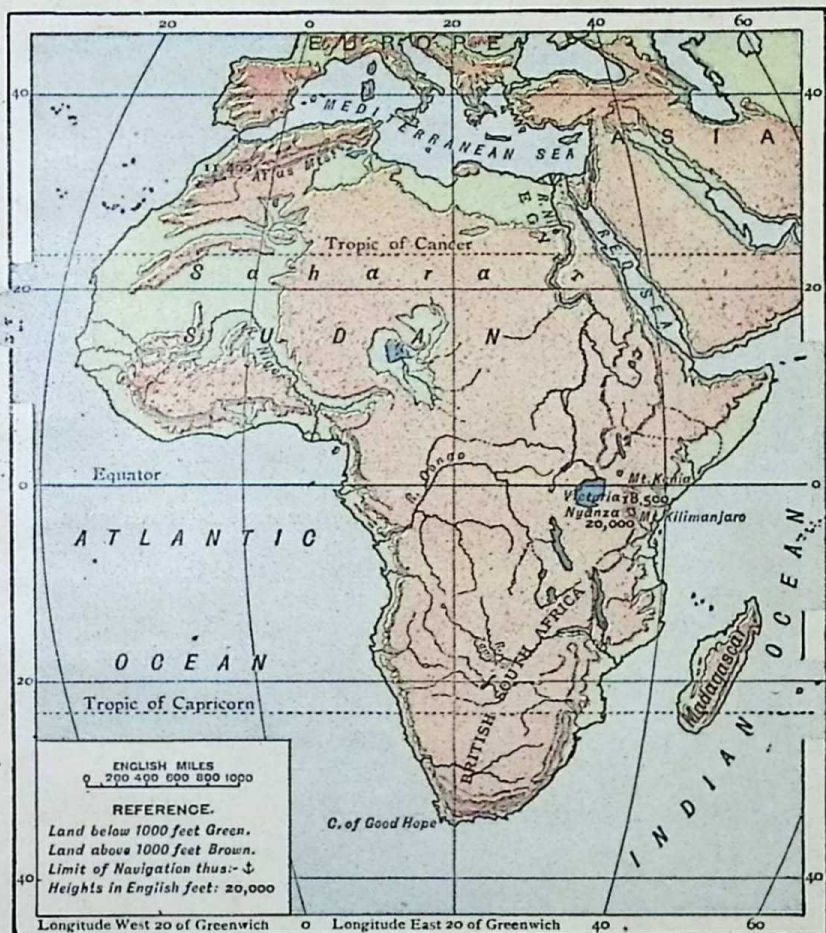
The **Kaffirs** of South Africa are now a peaceable people under British rule.

TRADE

7. In the desert of Sahara trade is carried on by **caravans** of heavily laden camels. In Central Africa goods are mostly carried from place to place by coolies. In South Africa they are conveyed in ox-waggons or by railway. There are many places round the coast that are visited regularly by trading steamships.

8. **Exploration.**—During the last fifty years much has been done to open up the continent, but there are still large districts of which little or nothing is known. In the south the British are steadily extending their territory northwards from the Cape of Good Hope. Trading stations have been established far up the river Congo. Hunters, traders, and missionaries are all the time going into new lands, and so our knowledge of the interior is being extended. Much, however, remains to be done before Central Africa will be open to trade.

The Slave Trade.—This has been the curse of Central Africa for ages. Arab traders constantly travel across Central Africa,



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AFRICA : PHYSICAL

either buying slaves or making war upon the tribes, desolating the villages, and carrying away the whole of the inhabitants into slavery. The English keep men-of-war constantly on the coast to stop the slave vessels, and the dreadful traffic is being gradually put down.

COUNTRIES

9. Africa is not divided into countries with well-defined boundaries, as the other continents are. The two most important are :

(1) **Egypt.**

(2) **British South Africa**, which includes the Union of South Africa with provinces, **Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and Orange Free State, and Rhodesia.**

Examination Papers

- A.
 1. Where and what is Africa ?
 2. Compare its size and population with Europe.
 3. If a ship sails round Africa, starting from the Strait of Gibraltar, what oceans and seas must it pass through ?
 4. Name the three chief rivers and describe one of them.
- B.
 1. What are the chief wild animals of Africa ?
 2. Give a brief account of the native people who live in Africa.
 3. How have we obtained most of the knowledge we possess of the interior of Africa ?
 4. What parts of Africa belong to England ?
- C.
 1. Name the seas and oceans that wash the shores of Africa.
 2. Where is the river Nile ? Why does it flow to the north ?
 3. How would you go from India to South Africa, and what ports might you start from ?
 4. What are the most valuable products of South Africa ?

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA

1. **British South Africa** consists of the **Union of South Africa** with its provinces :—

Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and Rhodesia, and a great extent of land stretching far into the interior to the northward, and only recently acquired from the natives.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

2. At one time the Cape of Good Hope belonged to the Dutch, and many of the people are Dutch or of Dutch descent. The Dutch language, as well as English, is spoken throughout the country.

The Cape of Good Hope consists mainly of highlands, called **karoos**, that rise from the ocean in a series of wide and broken steps.

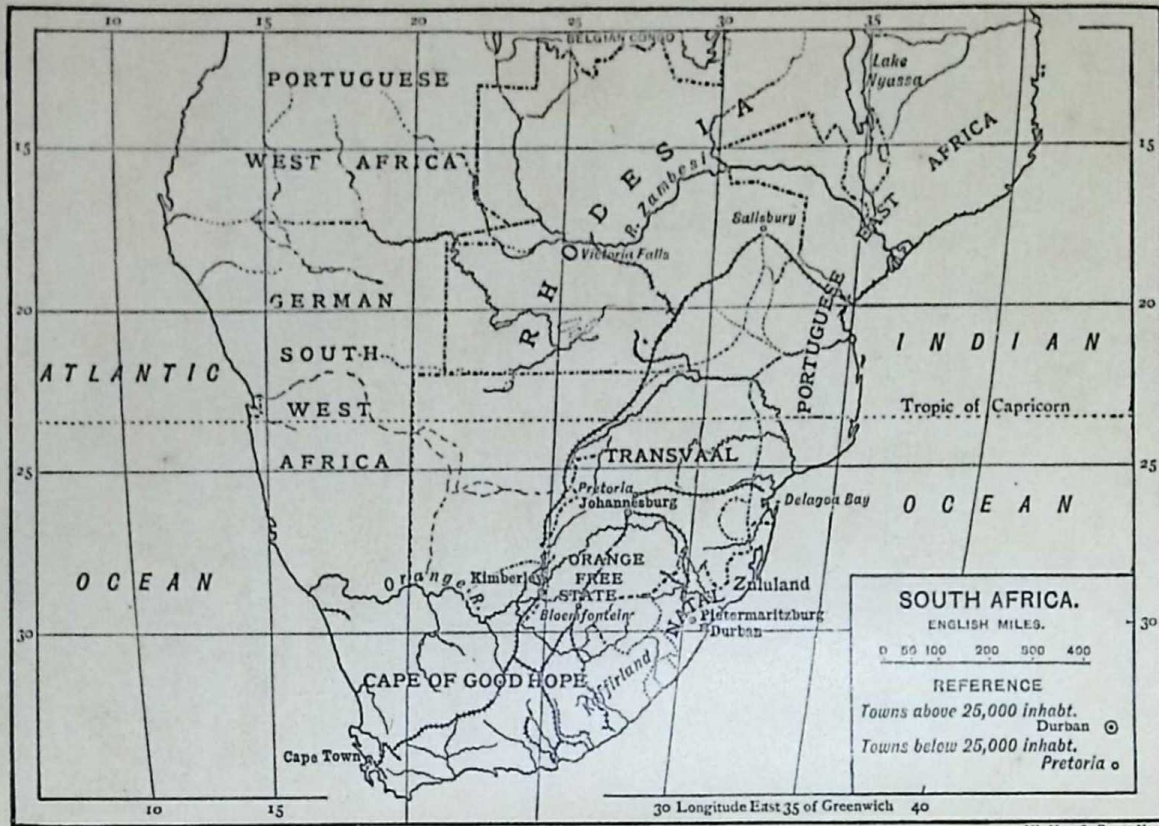
The word **karoo** means 'hard.' Rain falls upon the karoo only for a short time each year ; all the rest of the time the ground is quite baked up. Nevertheless, these highlands support great numbers of **sheep** and **cattle**.

3. **Cape Town** is the capital, upon **Table Bay**, at the foot of **Table Mountain**, a great flat-topped mountain overlooking the sea. It has an extensive trade with the interior, as well as with England. A railway runs from Cape Town a long distance into the heart of the country. Its population is about a hundred thousand.

Kimberley has valuable diamond mines.

NATAL

4. **Natal** is a country lying to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, and belonging to England. It has a heavier



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rainfall and a hotter climate than the Cape of Good Hope, and its vegetation is different. Such tropical plants as **sugar-cane, tea, and coffee** can be grown, as well as many kinds of fruits.

Many Indian coolies are employed in growing tea, sugar, fruits, &c., in Natal.

Good coal is found.

Pietermaritzburg is the capital, and **Durban** is the seaport.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE

5. This was a republic founded by Boers who trekked from the Cape in 1836. It was afterwards annexed by the British, and subsequently given up again in 1854. It joined the Transvaal in a war against Britain, and was again annexed to the British Empire in 1900.

Its surface is an undulating plateau, and its chief products are wool, hides, diamonds, coal, and gold.

The capital is **Bloemfontein**, which is connected by railway with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal.

THE TRANSVAAL

6. The Transvaal was founded by Dutch people called Boers ; but it is now a part of the British Empire.

The surface is elevated and the land is fertile. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are reared, and gold and other metals are found.

Johannesburg is the largest town and the centre of the gold-mining industry. **Pretoria** is the capital.

RHODESIA

This is a rapidly developing country administered by the British South African Company, a chartered company not dissimilar from the old East India Company that ruled so long over the English possessions in India.

Gold mines are worked in Rhodesia, and agriculture and

cattle raising is also extensively carried on. Railways have been built to carry the produce to the coast port of **Beira**. **Buluwayo** and **Salisbury** are the two chief towns.

North of Rhodesia and on the east coast of Africa is British East Africa. Territory belonging to Germany lies between. British East Africa is a growing country. It is elevated and healthy, and the land is fertile. The port of Mombasa is the outlet for the products of the country. Mining and other industries are also being developed in the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, but the climate of the west coast is notoriously unhealthy.

EGYPT

Egypt is the land of the Nile Valley. At one time it was probably the home of the most powerful and civilised nation of the ancient world, and there still remain the ruins of great towns and cities, of magnificent temples, and mighty pyramids.

The country consists of a narrow belt of fertile land, across which the great river flows. This narrow belt is still well peopled, though at one time it must have been wider, and have supported an immense population.

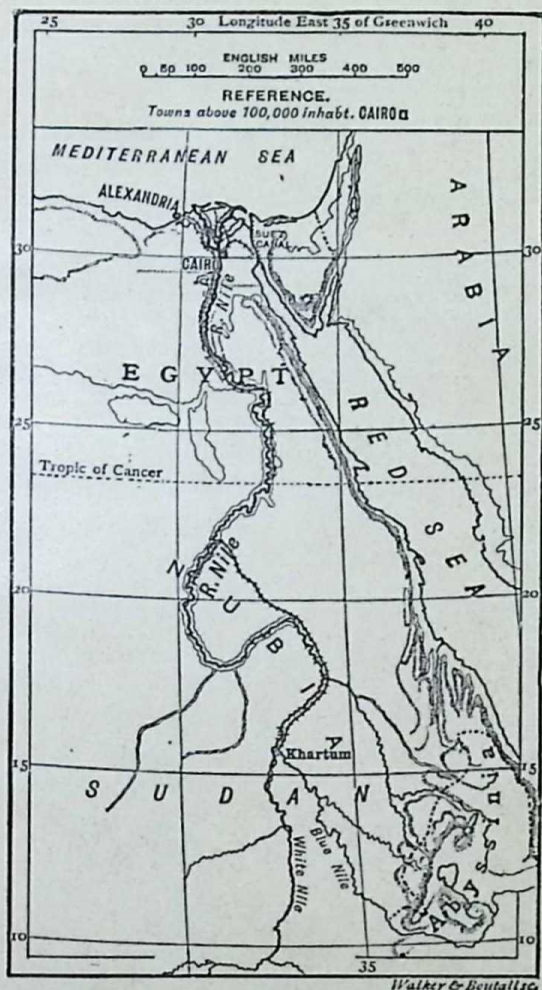
The British by means of irrigation have made huge tracts of land fertile, and every year more country is brought under cultivation.

When near the sea the Nile splits up into many branches. Upon the river, just before it divides, stands **CAIRO**, the capital and chief town.

At the mouth of one of the branches is the city of **Alexandria**, the chief seaport.

The people are very industrious, and raise crops of corn, rice, cotton, and millet.

Egypt is ruled by the British, to whom it is very important, commanding as it does the entrance to the Suez Canal, which affords ships a way for passing from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea on their road to India.



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EGYPT

Examination Papers

- A.
 - 1. What is meant when we speak of British South Africa ?
 - 2. What is a karoo ?
 - 3. Where and what are Cape Town and Durban ?
 - 4. Say all you can about Natal.
- B.
 - 1. Why do Indian coolies go to work in Natal ?
 - 2. Where and what are Johannesburg, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and Kimberley ?
 - 3. Where are gold and diamonds found ?
 - 4. Why can sugar-cane and tea be grown in Natal and not in Cape Colony ?
- C.
 - 1. Give a brief description of Egypt.
 - 2. Why is Egypt of great importance to England ?
 - 3. What are the chief employments of the people ?
 - 4. Which are the two largest towns ? Where are they situated ?

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

1. **Australia** is an island-continent of about the same size as the United States, or nearly half as large again as India.

Its interior consists mainly of high tablelands, a great part of which is desert. In the south-east, ranges of mountains lie a little distance inland, and parallel with the sea. Beyond these mountains there are great plains, watered by the **river Murray** and its tributaries.

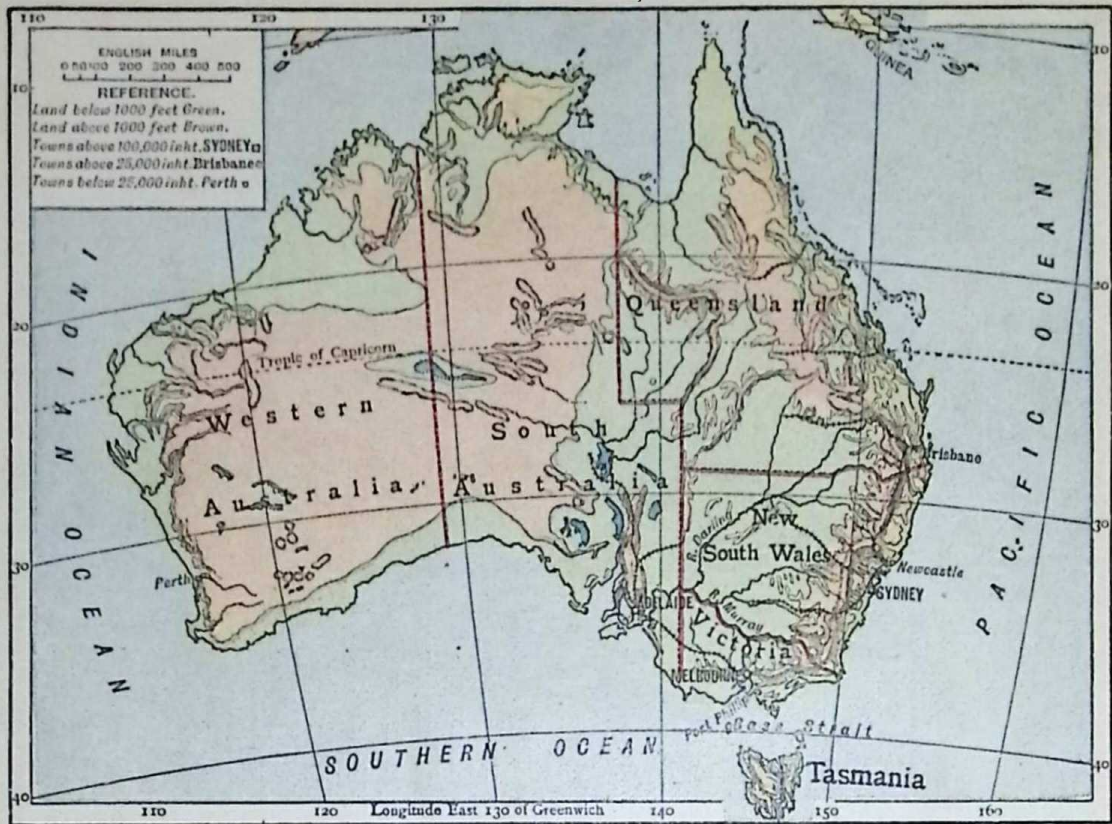
Owing to the small rainfall, a large part of the interior is desert. There are other extensive areas upon which only grass will grow, and these support immense **flocks of sheep and herds of cattle**.

Only a small proportion of the land can be cultivated ; hence this vast continent has a population of less than four millions, who are either British or of British descent.

When the continent was first discovered it was inhabited by a few tribes of very degraded black men. There were very few animals, and they were of strange appearance, such as the **kangaroo**, which hops along on its hind legs and carries its young ones in a pouch or bag. The trees were of strange appearance, too, being mostly **gums**, which are evergreen, and shed their bark every year instead of their leaves.

It was when gold was discovered that there was a rush of people to Australia. Many of these settled there and helped to develop the large towns that now flourish in the fertile country round the coast.

Though Australia has plenty of timber in the south-east, it is of little use, owing to the extreme hardness of the wood.



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Hobart

AUSTRALIA: PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

MOUNTAINS

2. The chief are the **Blue Mountains**, in the south-east. They consist generally of rounded hills covered with timber, and get their name from their blue appearance when seen from a distance. They form part of a long range that runs parallel to the south-east coast.



RELIEF MAP OF AUSTRALIA

RIVERS

3. Australia is very badly provided with rivers, the only large one being the river **Murray**, which has several tributaries, the chief of which is the river **Darling**.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

4. The chief industries are :—

- (1) The rearing of sheep for the sake of the wool.
- (2) Growing wheat and other crops.
- (3) Gold and silver mining.
- (4) Coal mining.

DIVISIONS

5. Australia first consisted of five colonies ; they were :

(1) **New South Wales**, capital **Sydney**. This is the oldest of the colonies, and is rich in coal and iron. It is situated in the south-east of Australia. Millions of sheep are reared upon its lofty plains.

(2) **Victoria**, capital **Melbourne**, the chief city of Australia, lies south of New South Wales. It is smaller but nearly equal to it in population and wealth. It has rich gold-fields. But more valuable still are its wool, wheat, wine, cattle, and horses. The horses called **Walers** in India come from this part of Australia.

(3) **Queensland**, north of New South Wales, capital **Brisbane**.—The high plains of Queensland form the best grazing ground of Australia.

(4) **South Australia**, capital **Adelaide**, is the chief wheat-growing country of Australia. **Copper** is found there.

(5) **Western Australia**, capital **Perth**, is the largest of the Australian colonies, but it has very few people. A large part of the country is desert. **Gold-fields** of great value are now being worked there.

Tasmania is an island lying to the south of Victoria. It is separated from Australia by the **Bass Straits**. The climate of Tasmania is something like that of England, and large quantities of apples are grown there and exported.

The colonies of Australia and the island of Tasmania have now federated, or joined together under one Federal Government. Each State has also its own local government. The Federation is known as the **Commonwealth of Australia**.

NEW ZEALAND

1. **New Zealand** consists of two large islands and a smaller one—viz., the **North Island**, the **South Island**, and **Stewart Island**.

These islands lie in the Pacific Ocean about a thousand miles to the south-east of Australia. They are inhabited by over 800,000 people, who are British, or of British descent, and some natives called **Maoris**.

2. The **North Island** is very mountainous. It has several active volcanoes, and many **hot springs**. The climate is good, never very hot nor very cold. There are plenty of forest trees, and good crops are raised on the fertile land near the coast. The chief industry is the rearing of sheep, both for the **wool** and the **carcasses**, which are sent frozen to Europe.

The only inhabitants of New Zealand when the English came there were the **Maoris**, a fine race, many of whom own valuable lands there at the present time.

3. The chief towns in the North Island are :

Wellington, the capital, in the south.

Auckland, in the north.

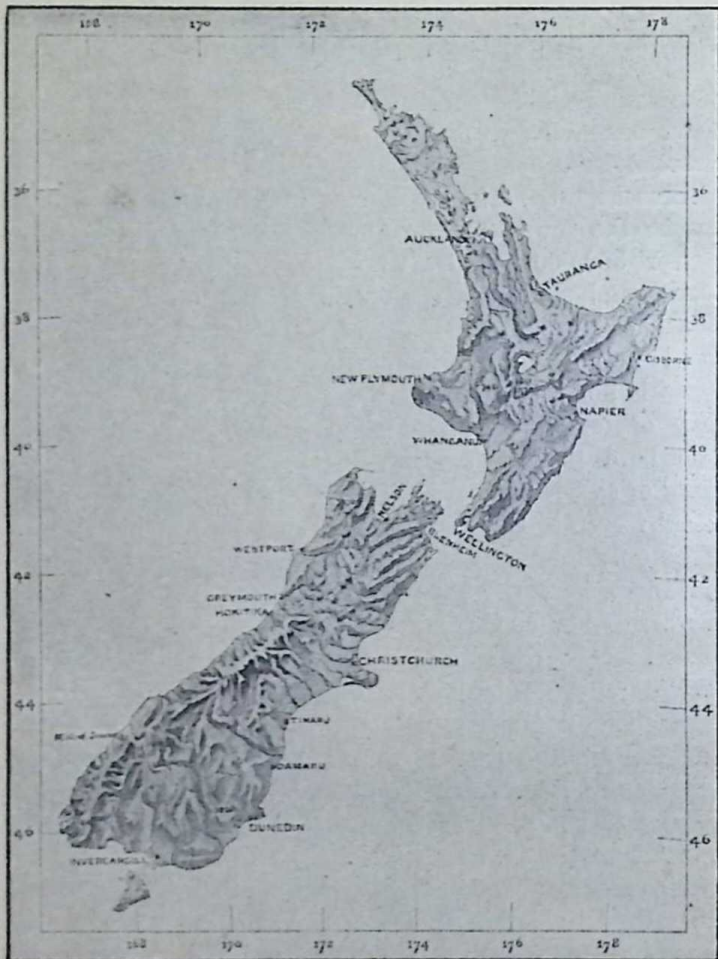
4. The **South Island** is very mountainous in the west. **Mount Cook** is over 12,000 feet high. There are also large glaciers and beautiful lakes, and the western coast line is of great beauty and grandeur.

The eastern side of the island contains much fine grazing land, where immense numbers of **sheep** are raised. The **wool** and **mutton** are sent to England.

5. The chief towns are :

Dunedin, in the south.

Christchurch, on the east coast.



RELIEF MAP OF NEW ZEALAND

Examination Papers

- A.
1. Describe briefly the surface of Australia.
 2. Describe some peculiarities of the animals and trees of Australia.
 3. What are the names of the chief mountains and rivers ?
 4. Name the chief Australian colonies and their capitals.
 5. What are the chief products ?
- B.
1. Write a brief description of Tasmania.
 2. What islands together make New Zealand ?
 3. What are the chief industries of New Zealand ?
 4. Describe the physical features of the South Island.
 5. Where are Wellington, Auckland, Dunedin, and Hobart ?

AMERICA

1. **America**, or the New World, is not half as large as the Old World. It stretches from north to south right across one hemisphere of the globe, and is composed of two broad masses of land joined by a narrow isthmus. The northern mass is **North America**, the southern mass is **South America**.

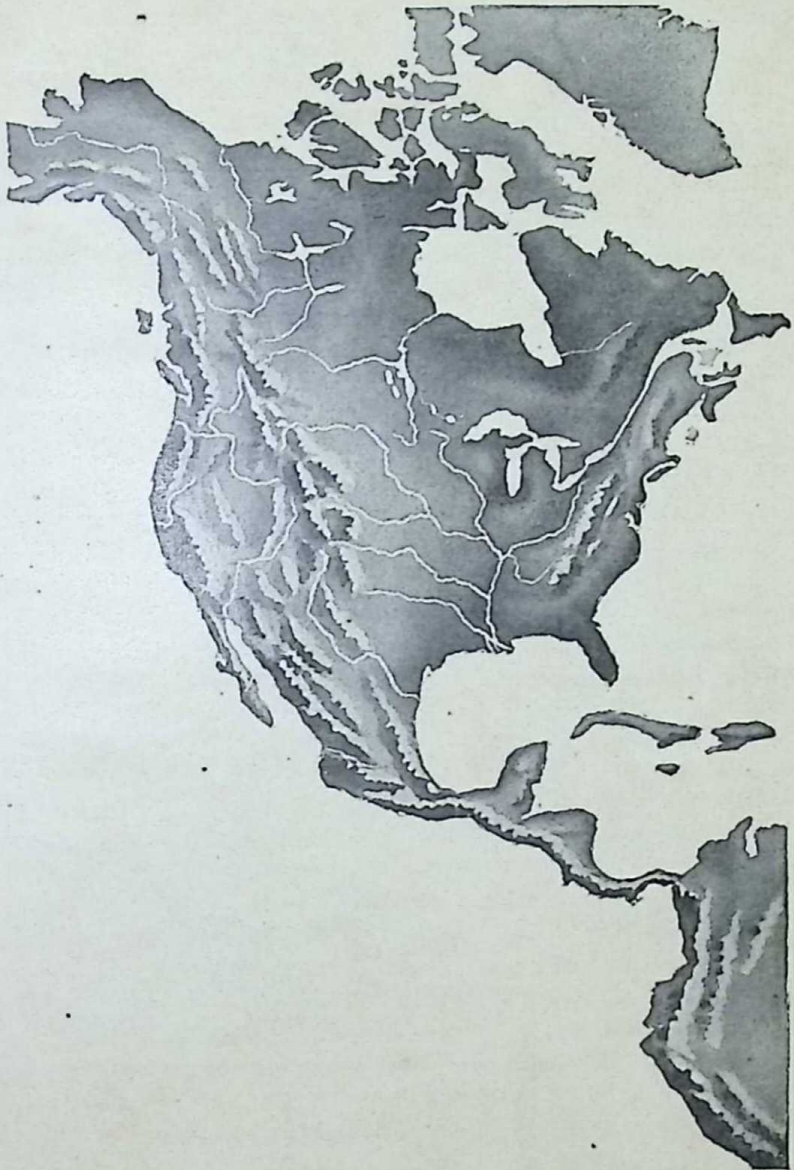
2. America was discovered in the year 1492 by an Italian named Christopher Columbus. At that time it was peopled by many tribes of copper-coloured people who were called Indians by the European discoverers, but they form now only a small part of the population. The rest are either Europeans or the descendants of Europeans who have settled there.

3. Besides the mainland of America there are some important islands, the chief group being the **West Indies**, consisting of several large and many small ones. Many of these islands form part of the British Empire.

NORTH AMERICA

It is not easy to realise the size of the continent of America, but you can imagine how wide it is when I tell you that it takes five whole days in the train to travel from one side of North America to the other.

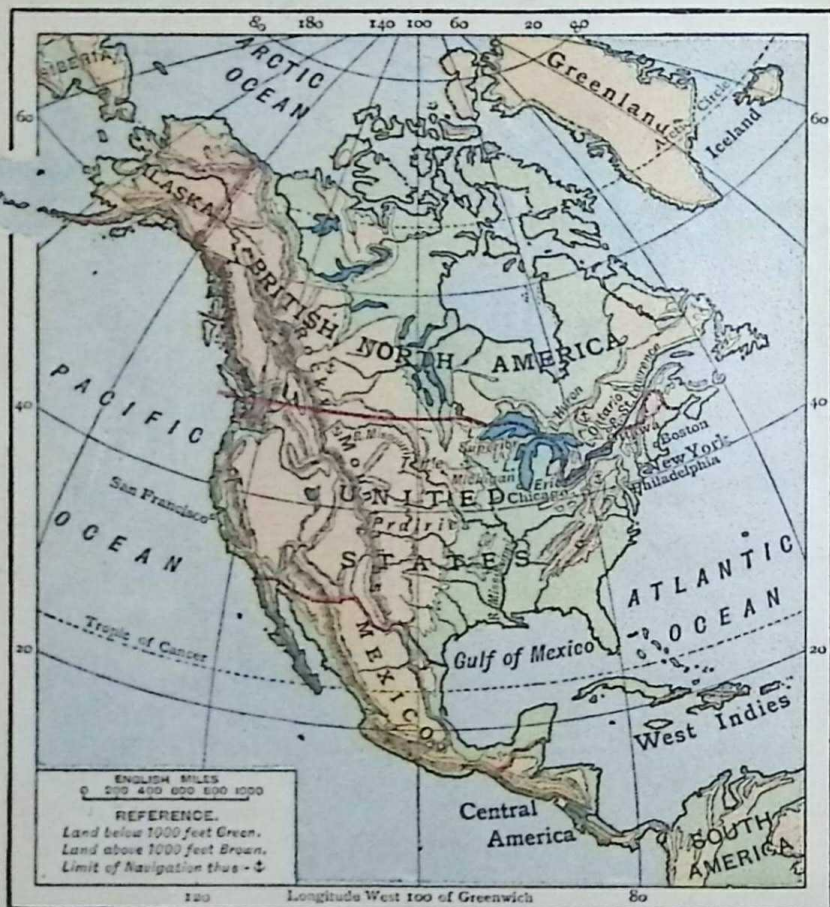
As you will see from the map, North America is quite distinct from South America. The northern part of the continent is occupied mainly by two countries, British North America, or Canada, and the United States of America, both of which were peopled mainly by people from Britain. The southern part of the continent is occupied by numerous States, the population of which are sprung from the Portuguese and Spanish who settled there.



RELIEF MAP OF NORTH AMERICA

140 LONGMANS' GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES FOR INDIA, BK. I

Down the whole length of the continent, on its western side, there are ranges of high mountains. To the east of these ranges the country that stretches away to the Atlantic coast is fairly level and well watered.



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The western mountain-system is called the **Rocky Mountains**, which cover a vast extent of country and contain some high peaks.

The eastern plains are drained by many great rivers, the largest of which are the **Mississippi**, which flows to the south, and the **St. Lawrence**, which flows to the east.

Not only does North America contain many great rivers ; it also possesses the largest fresh-water lakes in the world.

Most of these lakes are drained by the river St. Lawrence. Their names are : **Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario.**

THE UNITED STATES

The United States is one of the richest and most powerful countries in the world. It has immense resources, for not only has it vast stretches of fertile country capable of producing many different crops, but it has also coal and iron and other useful industrial minerals. When it was first settled the products were almost entirely agricultural, but now machine industries are carried on in the large cities, there are numerous iron and steel works, railways connect all the towns, and in fact, it competes with Britain and Germany in the markets of the world.

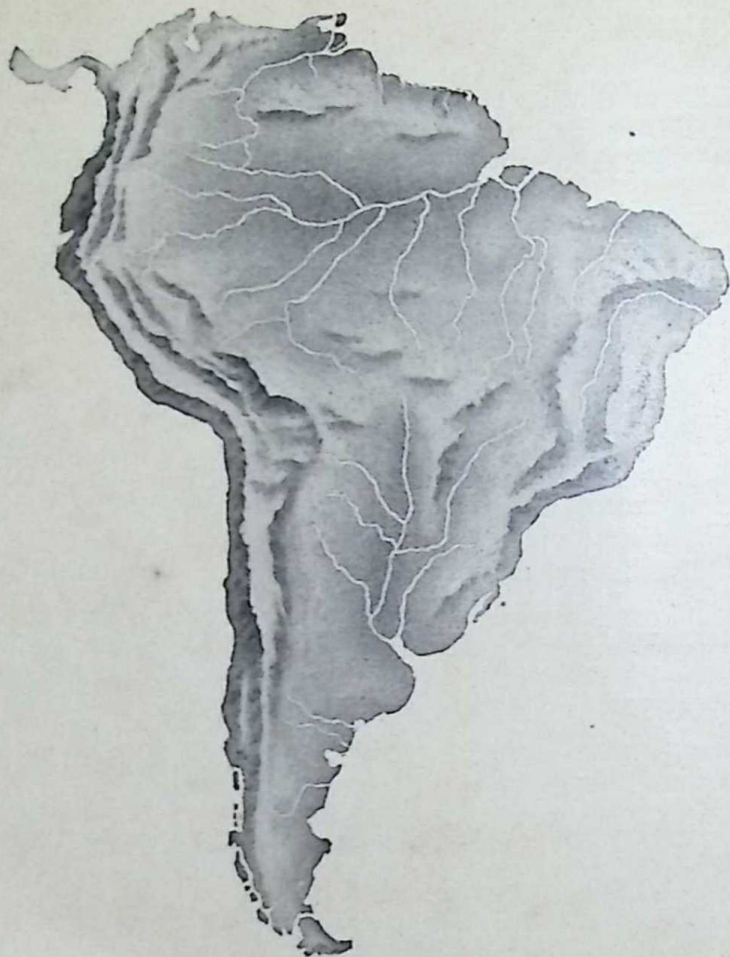
As it covers so many degrees of latitude the climate of the southern States is quite different from the climate of the northern States, and the products also vary. The plain lands supply a considerable proportion of the world's wheat. The population of the United States is now over 80 millions.

CHIEF PRODUCTS

(1) **Rice, sugar-cane, and cotton** are grown in the south, **wheat and maize** in the middle ; there are great forests in the north.

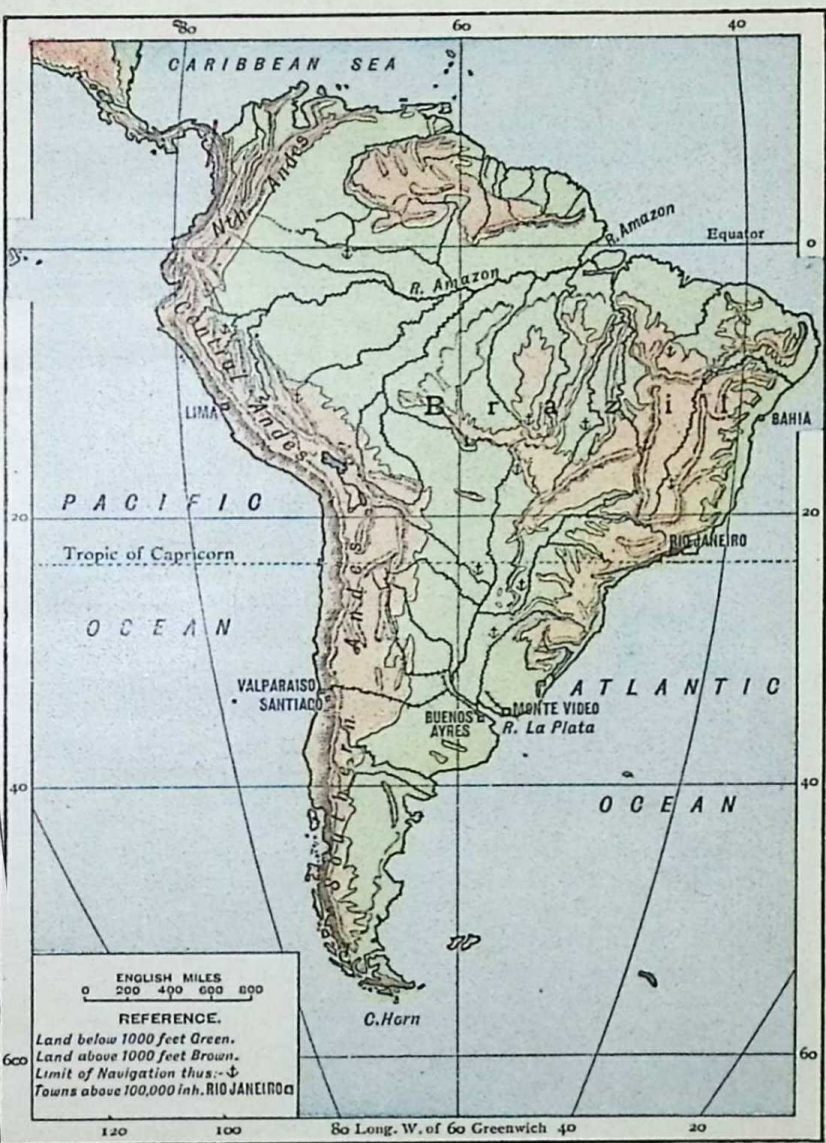
(2) **Animals, such as cattle, horses, pigs, and sheep.**

Millions of cattle are raised in the west. The rivers are well stocked with fish.



RELIEF MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA

(3) Of Minerals, coal and iron are found in plenty in the east ; gold, silver, and lead in the west. Petroleum is also an important mineral product.



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SOUTH AMERICA: PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

TOWNS

New York is the largest city in America, and has a population of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago are all great cities.

San Francisco is the greatest seaport on the west.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Canada is a rapidly developing country. It has a cooler climate than the United States and a longer winter, but the plains of Canada are very fertile. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the country from ocean to ocean, and another railway is being built to cross the country further north. **Wheat** growing is the chief occupation at present, and yearly Canada increases her exports of wheat. Her population also is increasing by leaps and bounds. The northern part of Canada is covered by valuable timber forests. The timber is sawn up in timber mills, and the less useful kinds are pulped for the manufacture of paper.

There is much mineral wealth in Canada. **Coal, iron, and gold** are found and also **petroleum**.

The area of Canada is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles, about twice as large as the Indian Empire.

The chief towns are **Ottawa**, the capital; **Vancouver**, the west coast port, is connected by rail with Ottawa and the cities of **Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec**.

SOUTH AMERICA

1. **South America** is about twice as large as Europe, but contains only about thirty-five millions of people, or less than the British Isles.

The greater part lies within the Torrid Zone, hence the climate is very hot; but as a large part consists of highlands, the climate is not so hot as it would be if the country were low.

MOUNTAINS

2. The **Andes**, a range of lofty mountains, stretch from north to south all along the west side, and never far from

the Pacific Ocean. From these mountains the land slopes towards the east, and falls away into vast plains in the south.

RIVERS

3. Most of the rivers rise in the Andes, and flow to the east; the chief is the **Amazon**, sometimes spoken of as the largest river in the world. It receives countless other streams, and for a great part of its course it flows through dense forests.

Further south another great river, the **La Plata**, crosses the plains and enters the Atlantic.

PRODUCTS

4. (1) **Animal**.—Great herds of **cattle**, **sheep**, and **horses** are kept upon the southern plains.

(2) **Vegetable**.—There are immense forests, but the timber is little used. **Mahogany** is obtained from the **Amazon** district. **Wheat**, **cotton**, **coffee**, **cocoa**, **rice**, and other crops are raised.

(3) **Mineral**.—**Silver** and other metals are found in the mountains.

COUNTRIES

5. South America is divided into several countries, the largest of which is **Brazil**. The **Argentine Republic** is a flourishing country.

CITIES AND TOWNS

6. **Rio Janeiro**, **Monte Video**, and **Buenos Ayres**, the capital of the **Argentine**, on the east coast, **Lima**, **Santiago**, and **Valparaiso** on the west coast.

Examination Paper

1. What are the great divisions of America?
2. Who discovered the New World?
3. Describe the surface of North America.
4. Name the chief rivers of the New World.
5. What are the chief towns of North America?
6. Name the chief products of the continent.

GLOSSARY OF INFORMATION

Abundance. Plenty.

Acquaint. To acquaint means to make known to.

Administered. Ruled over.

Agriculture. Raising crops on the land.

Annexed. Taken possession of.

Barley. A grain used for food, but chiefly for making beer and spirits.

Bronze. A metal made by mixing copper and tin.

Camphor. Camphor comes from a shrub called the camphor laurel, grown also in China and Japan. It is a kind of solid oil and is used for medicine, keeping the moths out of clothes, and for all kinds of industrial purposes.

Cinchona. The cinchona tree is the tree from which quinine is made. The medicine is made from the bark of the tree.

Coal. Coal is a mineral dug from the ground. It is really the wood of forests that grew thousands of years ago, buried deep into the earth by the changes of time, perhaps by an earthquake. The weight of the earth pressed the wood into the hard, black substance we call coal. Of course, the deeper the coal is found the harder it is. The holes made by digging are called mines; the men who dig are called miners.

Cocoa. Cocoa comes from a small tree called the cocoa or cacao tree. The tree bears pods of berries that are plucked and crushed into the powder we buy in packets. Chocolate is made from cocoa.

Coffee. Coffee berries grow on a shrub. The berries are roasted and ground in the factories, and ground to the powder we know.

Coir. Coir is the fibre that grows round the snell of the cocoa-nut. The fibre is stripped from the nut and twisted into ropes and made into mats. It is put to many other uses besides these two.

Cotton. See page 105.

- Crown Colony.** A Crown colony is governed by the British Government through its Colonial Office in England. The Government sends a Governor to rule the colony for it.
- Cultivated.** Land that is cultivated is land that is ploughed and sown, and upon which crops are raised.
- Cutch.** Cutch is a dye drawn from the wood of two Indian trees. It is used in tanning leather and dyeing cloth. The betel-nut tree also yields a kind of cutch.
- Degraded.** Of low character; base.
- Denizens of the north.** Animals that live in the north.
- Desert.** Sandy waste country on which little or no rain falls. Land too dry for plants to grow on it.
- Diamonds.** Diamonds are stones found in the earth. When cut and polished they are colourless, but they reflect the light in the colours of the rainbow. It is the pretty colours that they flash that make them so valuable.
- Edible.** Can be eaten; good for food.
- Elevated.** High.
- Extensive.** Wide; large.
- Fertile land.** Land that will bear crops.
- Flax.** The flax is a plant that yields fibres which are woven into linen. Its seed is also valuable and is known as linseed. Linseed oil comes from linseed.
- Flourishing.** Prosperous; quickly growing rich.
- Hardware.** Knives, forks, and other kinds of steel, iron, and copper goods.
- Hemp.** The bark of the hemp plant is made up of fibres. The fibres are used for making ropes, sacks, &c.
- Hides and Skins.** These are made into leather and the leather into boots, bags, &c.
- Imaginary.** Pretended; not real.
- Indigo.** Indigo is a blue dye obtained from the stalks of the indigo plant. Less indigo is grown every year because the dye can now be made by means of chemicals.
- Industrious.** Willing to work; hardworking.
- Jade.** Jade is a pretty green stone used for ornaments.
- Jute.** Jute is the fibre of an Indian plant. The fibres are woven into sacks and mats.
- Lacquered wares.** Wares covered with lacquer, which is a kind of varnish that dries quite smooth and makes a shiny surface. It is put on trays and pots and other goods which are known as lacquered wares.

Limestone. Limestone is a hard rock containing lime.

Local name. The name of a place known by the people who live near it. For example: Nipon is the name by which the Japanese know Japan.

Lough. Lough is the Irish word (a local word) meaning lake. Loch is the Scotch word for the same thing.

Mahogany. The most beautiful wood for making furniture for the house (almiras, &c.). It is little known in India.

Majority. The larger number.

Maori. The native of New Zealand. (Pronounced Mowri.)

Marble. The most beautiful of the building stones (as mahogany is the most beautiful wood). The Taj Mahal at Agra is built of white marble.

Millets. The millet is the seed of a grass. It is used for food in parts of India where rice is scarce.

Mineral. A mineral is something that is found under the ground (*e.g.* coal and petroleum are minerals).

Navigable rivers. A navigable river is one that is deep enough and slow running enough for ships to sail upon it.

Oil-seeds. Many seeds have oil in them. It is often the oil that makes them good for food. The oil of some seeds—like the flax seed—is valuable commercially. Such seeds are called oil-seeds and are crushed, and the oil obtained is used for many useful purposes.

Opium. Opium is the dried juice of the white poppy. It is used as a drug.

Petroleum. Petroleum is a mineral-oil. It springs from the ground as water does. It is also pumped up from wells. It is petroleum that we burn in our lamps.

Plateau (pronounced platto) is a high plain ; tableland.

Porcelain. Porcelain is a white earthenware. It is so thin that the light can be seen through it. It was first made in China, and is used largely for making the best cups and saucers.

Possesses. Has ; owns.

Pulses. Pulses are peas and beans.

Raisins. Raisins are dried grapes.

Ruby. A red, precious stone, much valued.

Sago. Sago is used in Europe for making puddings just as rice is. It is made from the pith of the sago palm.

Sesame. Sesame is a plant that is grown for its seed, which is an oil-seed.

Sledge. A sledge is a carriage, but instead of running on wheels it is placed on long iron runners that glide over the snow.

Spices. Pepper, cinnamon, ginger, are among the spices. Spices are put into food to give it flavour.

Sponge. The sponge is a living creature whose home is the rocks beneath the sea. We know it best in the bathroom.

Steppes. The fertile plains of Russia.

Sulphur. Sulphur is a yellow mineral, used for hundreds of purposes all over the world.

Tea. Tea is the leaf of a shrub that grows on the moist hillsides of India and Ceylon. It was first grown in China. The leaf is picked, rolled, and dried in factories, and then takes the form that we know.

Temperature. Temperature is the measurement of heat. We measure milk with scales in seers. We measure heat with a thermometer in degrees. This measurement we call the temperature.

Vine. The vine is the plant which bears the grape, a favourite fruit in Europe. Wine and brandy are made from the grape.

Wheat. Wheat grows on a stalk. It is the most valuable of all the grains as a food, and is ground and made into flour.

